

THE
MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.
 OR,
MONTHLY MUSEUM
 OF
KNOWLEDGE and RATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT.

No. I.—[For JANUARY, 1792.—[Vol. IV.]

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 by the several Gentlemen who receive Subscriptions for this Work.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS to CORRESPONDENTS.

The gentleman who favoured us with *Topographical Sketches of the County of Essex*, is entitled to very sincere thanks. We should be happy to receive similar accounts from men of ingenuity in every other County.

The Adviser No. I. received—the writer has taken up a subject already treated of by the *Reformer*. Perhaps, a paper under the title of the *Occasional Visitor*, would suit better.

Reflexions composed during Vacation—are rather puerile.

Particular Account of the Massachusetts' Manufactories—would be highly acceptable.

Original views of celebrated Seats, or approved Portraits of eminent Americans, accompanied with Memoirs, will meet a ready insertion.

TO POETICAL FRIENDS.

Ode for the New Year—acknowledged and inserted.

Love, an Acrostick—little descriptive of the belle passion.

Stanzas, commemorative of James Huyman—an offering of genius, to merit.

Extracts from Hieroglyphics—need decyphering.

The Misanthrope—came too late for insertion.

An Epigram, Excellent—Personality must bar its insertion.

Verfes on the death of Miss Harriet Walter—claim a place in February.

Fugitive pieces of American poetry, many of which are nearly lost in newspapers, are offered one page monthly, in the Seat of the Muses.

Another column is reserved, for the effusions of European Poesy.

✂ We hope, that the soft influences of the approaching spring, will have a happy effect on our quondam friends.

Current Prices of PUBLIC SECURITIES.

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T H E

MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

For J A N U A R Y, 1792.

EXTRACTS from Dr. FRANKLIN's WILL.

I WAS born in Boston, New England, and owe my first instructions in literature to the free grammar schools, established there. I have, therefore, considered those schools in my will.

But I am also under obligations to the state of Massachusetts, for having, unasked, appointed me formerly their agent in England with a handsome salary, which continued some years: And although I accidentally lost, in their service, by transmitting governor Hutchinson's letters much more than the amount of what they gave me, I do not think that ought in the least to diminish my gratitude. I have considered that among artificers, good apprentices are most likely to make good citizens; and having myself been bred to a manual art, printing, in my native town, and afterwards assisted to set up my business in Philadelphia, by kind loans of money from two friends there, which was the foundation of my fortune, and of all the utility in life, that may be ascribed to me—I wish to be useful even after my death, if possible, in forming and advancing other young men, that may be serviceable to their country in both those towns.

To this end I devote two thousand

pounds sterling, which I give, one thousand thereof to the inhabitants of the town of Boston, in Massachusetts, and the other thousand to the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, in trust to and for the uses, intents, and purposes herein after mentioned and declared.

The said sum of one thousand pounds sterling, if accepted by the inhabitants of the town of Boston, shall be managed under the direction of the select men, united with the ministers of the oldest episcopalian, congregational and presbyterian churches in that town, who are to let out the same upon interest at five per cent. per annum, to such young married artificers, under the age of twenty five years, as have served an apprenticeship in the said town, and faithfully fulfilled the duties required in their indentures, so as to obtain a good moral character from at least two respectable citizens, who are willing to become their sureties in a bond with the applicants for the repayment of the monies so lent, with interest, according to the terms herein after prescribed, all which bonds are to be taken for Spanish milled dollars, or the value thereof in current gold coin: And the manager shall keep a bound book or books, where-

in

in shall be entered the names of those, who shall apply for, and receive the benefit, of this institution, and of their sureties, together with the sums lent, the dates and other necessary and proper records, respecting the business and concerns of this institution : And as these loans are intended to assist young married artificers in setting up their business, they are to be proportioned by the discretion of the managers, so as not to exceed sixty pounds sterling to one person, nor to be less than fifteen pounds.

And if the number of applyers so entitled, should be so large, as that the sum will not suffice to afford to each as much as might otherwise not be improper, the proportion to each shall be diminished, so as to afford to every one some assistance. These aids, may, therefore, be small at first, but as the capital increases by the accumulating interest, they will be more ample. And in order, to serve as many as possible in their turn, as well as to make the repayment of the principal borrowed, more easy, each borrower shall be obliged to pay with the yearly interest, one tenth part of the principal ; which sums of principal and interest so paid in, shall be again let out to fresh borrowers. And as it is presumed, that there will be always found in Boston virtuous and benevolent citizens, willing to bestow a part of their time in doing good to the rising generation, by superintending and managing this institution gratis, it is hoped, that no part of the money will at any time lie dead, or be diverted to other purposes, but be continually augmented by the interest, in which case there may in time be more than the occasion in Boston shall require :

and then some may be spread to the neighbouring or other towns in the said state of Massachusetts, which may desire to have it, such towns engaging to pay punctually the interest and the proportions of the principal annually to the inhabitants of the town of Boston. If this plan is executed and succeeds as projected, without interruption, for one hundred years, the sum will then be one hundred and thirty one thousand pounds, of which I would have the managers of the donation to the town of Boston, then lay out at their discretion one hundred thousand pounds in publick works, which may be judged of most general utility to the inhabitants : Such as fortifications, bridges, aqueducts, publick buildings, baths, pavements, or whatever may make living in the town more convenient to its people, and render it more agreeable to strangers, resorting thither for health, or a temporary residence. The remaining thirty one thousand pounds, I would have continued to be let out on interest in the manner above directed, for another hundred years, as I hope it will have been found that the institution has had a good effect on the conduct of youth, and been of service to many worthy characters and useful citizens. At the end of this second term, if no unfortunate accident has prevented the operation, the sum will be four millions and sixty one thousand pounds sterling, of which I leave one million and sixty one thousand pounds, to the disposition and management of the inhabitants of the town of Boston, and three millions to the disposition of the government of the state, not presuming to carry my views farther.

LITERARY CHARACTER of ADDISON.

OF the highest, most correct and ornamented degree of the simple manner, Mr. Addison is, beyond doubt, in the English language, the most perfect example ; and, therefore, though not without some faults, he is, on the whole, the safest model for imitation, and the freest from considerable defects, which the language

affords. Perspicuous and pure he is in the highest degree ; his precision, indeed, not very great ; yet nearly as great as the subjects which he treats of require ; the construction of his sentences easy, agreeable, and commonly very musical ; carrying a character of smoothness, more than of strength. In figurative language, he

is rich; particularly in similes and metaphors; which are so employed, as to render his style splendid without being gaudy. There is not the least affectation in his manner; we see no marks of labour; nothing forced or constrained; but great elegance joined with great ease and simplicity. He is, in particular, distinguished by a character of modesty and of politeness, which appears in all his writings. No author has a more popular and insinuating manner; and the great regard which he every where shews for virtue and religion, recommends him highly. If he fails in any thing, it is in want of strength and precision, which renders his man-

ner, though perfectly suited to such essays as he writes in the *Spectator*, not altogether a proper model for any of the higher and more elaborate kinds of composition. Though the publick have ever done much justice to his merit, yet the nature of his merit has not always been seen in its true light: For, though his poetry be elegant, he certainly bears a higher rank among the prose writers, than he is intitled to among the poets; and, in prose, his humour is of a much higher, and more original strain, than his philosophy. The character of Sir Roger de Coverley discovers more genius than the critique on Milton.

TWO REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES in the NATURAL HISTORY of CONNECTICUT.

IN July, 1658, the frogs of an artificial pond three miles square, and about five miles from Windham, finding the water dried up, left the place in a body, and marched, or rather hopped, towards Winnomantick river. They were under the necessity of taking the road and going through the town, which they entered about midnight. The bull frogs were the leaders, and the pipers followed without number. They filled a road forty yards wide for four miles in length, and were for several hours passing through the town, unusually clamorous. The inhabitants were equally perplexed and frightened: Some expected to find an army of French and Indians: others feared an earthquake, and dissolution of nature. The consternation was universal. Old and young, male and female, fled naked from their beds with worse shriekings than those of the frogs. The event was fatal to several women. The men after a flight of half a mile, in which they met with many broken shins, finding no enemies in pursuit of them, made a halt, and summoned resolution enough to venture back to their wives and children; when they distinctly heard from the enemy's camp, these words, *Wight, Helderken, Dier, Tete*. This last they thought

meant *treaty*; and plucking up courage, they sent a triumvirate to capitulate with the supposed French and Indians. These three men approached in their shirts, and begged to speak with the general; but it being dark, and no answer given, they were sorely agitated betwixt hope and fear; and at length, however, they discovered that the dreaded inimical army was an army of thirsty frogs going to the river for a little water.

In 1768, the inhabitants on Connecticut river were as much alarmed at an army of caterpillars, as those of Windham were at the frogs; and no one found reason to jest at their fears. Those worms came in one night, and covered the earth on both sides of that river, to an extent of three miles in front, and two in depth. They marched with great speed, and eat up every thing green for the space of 100 miles, in spite of rivers, ditches, fires, and the united efforts of 1000 men.— They were, in general, two inches long, had white bodies covered with thorns, and red throats. When they had finished their work, they went down to the river Connecticut, where they died, poisoning the waters until they were washed into the sea. This calamity was imputed by some to the vast number of trees lying in the creeks,

creeks, and to the cinders, smoke, and fires made to consume the waste wood, for three or four hundred miles up the country; while others thought it augured future evils similar to those in Egypt.—The inhabitants of the Verdmonts would unavoidably have perished by famine in consequence of the devallation of these worms, had not a remarkable providence filled the wilderness with wild pigeons which were killed by sticks as they sat on the branches of trees in

such multitudes, that 30,000 people lived on them for three weeks. If a natural cause may be assigned for the coming of the frogs and catterpillars, yet the visit of the pigeons to a wilderness in August has been necessarily ascribed to an interposition of infinite power and goodness. Happy will it be for America, if the smiling providence of Heaven produces gratitude, repentance, and obedience amongst her children!

THOUGHTS ON D U E L L I N G.

OF all the casuistry in the world, none hath ever appeared so enthusiastical or absurd to me as that which is employed, in proving it essential to honour or bravery, to be ready to fight with every one who thinks proper to offend or to challenge you. Custom, indeed, in a most arbitrary manner, presumes to dignify a practice, which violates every principle of reason and humanity, with the appellation of honourable; and if a dispute happens between the two most intimate friends in the world, the honourable mode of terminating it is by exchanging a shot, or a thrust with the sword. I shall not enquire on what principle this practice obtains so much countenance in the polite world. If the practice itself can be shewn in a true light, it will appear sufficiently ridiculous, not to say impious and unmanly.

The great pretence for duelling is, that it is a convenient method of punishing offences, which are of such a nature as to be out of the reach of civil law; and that it hath "in some degree, procured that extraordinary gentleness and complaisance of modern manners, and that respectful attention of one man to another, which at present renders the social intercourse of life far more agreeable and decent, than among the most civilized nations of antiquity." I am sorry to quote such a concession from so great an authority as Dr. Robertson; however, let this be granted, it is purchasing an insignificant complaisance, at too heavy a rate, when at the haz-

ard of invaluable lives, *with the certain death* of good and useful citizens, to the bereavement of the innocent and helpless families, and with the everlasting loss of peace and tranquility on the side of the unhappy survivor in the combat. If these consequences were duly attended to, no man of the least consideration, would ever be found either to be a party in a duel, or to vindicate the practice; but the misfortune is, the man who wants spirit as it is termed, to give a challenge when he thinks himself insulted, or who declines fighting his exasperated neighbour, forfeits his title to honour or courage. With what propriety, let every man of common sense decide.

Old Pinnofus is a man of an overbearing temper; some time since he took an unwarrantable liberty with the character of a fellow citizen, and expected to be sure, to pass with impunity; but a man of modern honour could not put up with this, without the satisfaction of a gentleman; the consequence was, a challenge and a duel in which Pinnofus had the advantage. Now pray, if we consider this mode of deciding a quarrel as an appeal to heaven, which was the intention of the single combat, what becomes of the honour, fortitude and veracity of this gentleman whom Pinnofus had impeached? Most certainly, heaven hath pronounced him a dishonourable man. But no—his adversary is convinced now, that he is a man of integrity, truth, honour and bravery, though before he had not

one spark of either. Upon what physical principles a duel operates, in producing these extraordinary effects, I should be much at a loss to determine. But certain it is, that it is now a generally received opinion, that a man devoid of every principle of honour, or probity; a very knave, blockhead, and in the polite language, a *liar*, becomes instantly upon his losing or drawing blood on such an occasion, a gentleman in every fashionable sense of the word. But to be serious, had Pinnosus killed his neighbour, what could he have done, to compensate the loss of an affectionate husband and parent to the distressed widow and orphans? Or if he had any remains of sensibility, what balm of consolation could ever have been administered to his own mind! Ægrimoniush hath been less fortunate—He killed his antagonist in a very unjust case—he hath never enjoyed himself since—he finds no relief in the society of his best friends, nor is ever at peace but when stupified by intoxication. Unhappy man, from my inmost soul I pity him. His mistaken principles of honour have at once robbed him of peace and involved two virtuous families in inconsolable grief. Were I to trace those evils to their source, I suppose they originated, *in this country*, with the spirit of war. In all armies personal valour is considered as the soldier's glory. It is the privilege of a soldier to vindicate his courage by an act that may prove him to be possessed of it. The late American army,

maintained as great a proportion of brave officers as ever appeared in an army upon earth; and as among the truly brave, a duel seldom happens, than with the dastardly and pusillanimous, there were few instances occurred among our virtuous soldiery, but such as were provoked by a direct impeachment of their soldierly qualifications. Fighting in such a case was consistent with character; it seemed necessary to vindicate from an imputation which implied a want of that merit, without which a soldier could never be esteemed a man of honour. On this account, the bravery of an American officer, who signalized himself in a duel, became sometimes the subject of admiration. It is a very mistaken application of this admiration, in my opinion, which with other causes, hath contributed to render the decision of a quarrel, by a single combat, so fashionable in the different walks of civil society. The soldier acquired military fame when he died to prove his valour—the laurels had been much better bestowed for some actual service of his country. But no matter, the love of fame is universal; and now from the shrewd politician, down to the honest mechanick, we generally agree that the readiest way to prove our title to it, is to shew our courage. I hope the duellists will pardon me when I say, that this is little better than for the ass in the fable to try to be a lap dog.

B.

JUPITER and the HORSE: A FABLE.

"FATHER of men and beasts!" said the Horse, approaching the throne of Jupiter, "it is said of me, that I am one of the most beautiful animals with which thou hast adorned the world; and self love inclines me to believe the character just: Yet in some particulars, my appearance might admit of improvement."

"Of what kind? Inform me. I am willing to receive instruction," said the father of all, and smiled.

"I would probably run better," replied the steed, "if my legs were

longer, and more slender; a neck like a swan would be more becoming; a wider chest would improve my strength; and, since thou hast ordained me to carry thy darling, man, might I not have a natural saddle growing upon my back, instead of that with which the well meaning rider confines me."

"Have patience," resumed the God; and with an awful voice, pronounced his creative word. Life darted into the dust; inert matter became alive; organized members were formed; they were joined in
one

8 Of a Remarkable Bridge.—Cure for the Scurvy.

one consistent body ; and, before the throne, arose—the hideous Camel ! The horse shuddered, and shook with horror.

“ See,” said Jupiter, “ longer and more slender legs ; a neck like that of a swan ; a large chest, and a natural saddle. Would you chuse to have *such* a shape ?”—The horse quaked with extreme aversion.

“ Go,” continued the God, “ take counsel from this event ; be henceforth satisfied with your condition ; and, in order to remind you of the warning you have now received ;” so saying he cast on the Camel a preserving look, “ Live, said he, new inhabitant of the world ! and may the horse never see thee but with trembling aversion !”

DESCRIPTION of a REMARKABLE STONE BRIDGE.

IN the neighbourhood of Clermont in Avergne a province of France, are wells, where any substances laid in them soon contract a lapideous crust, but the most remarkable of these is that in the suburb of St. Allire which has formed the famous stone bridge mentioned by so many historians. It is a solid rock, composed of several strata, formed during the course of so many years, by the running of the petrifying waters of this spring over it. It has no cavity or arches until after above sixty paces in length, where the rivulet of Tiretaine forces its way through, this petrifying spring, which falls on a much higher ground than the bed of the rivulet, gradually leaves behind it some lapideous matter, and thus in process of time has formed an arch, through which the Tiretaine has a free passage. The necessity which this petrifying matter seemed to be under of forming itself into an arch, could continue no longer than the breadth of the rivulet ; after which, the water of the spring ran

regular again under it, and there formed a new petrefaction, resembling a pillar. The inhabitants of these parts, to lengthen this wonderful bridge, have diverted the brook out of its channel, and made it to pass close by the pillar, whereby the spring formed a second arch ; and thus as many arches and pillars as they please, might by the same means, have been produced. But the great resort of people to see this natural curiosity becoming troublesome to the Benedictines of the abby of St. Allire, within whose jurisdiction the spring lies, in order to lessen its petrifying virtue they divided the stream into several branches, which has so well answered their intent, that at present it only covers with a thin crust those bodies on which it falls perpendicular ; but in those over which it runs in its ordinary course, no traces of this petrifying quality are any longer perceivable. It is the only drinking water in this suburb, and no bad effects is felt from it.

A CURE for the S C U R V Y.

THE *Flowers of Elder*, as an anodyne, diaphoretick alterative, have excellent effects in all complaints, whether inflammatory or otherwise, arising from acrimonious fluids ; but need not be confined to the *spring* season. The *dried* flowers are superior to the *green*, and may be made into tea, by infusing a large handful of them in a quart of boiling water, and taking of the infusion a pint a day, at three or four draughts, sweetened with sugar : And if the habit be feverish, acidulated with currant jelly, lemon juice, or any vegetable acid ; or, if costive, by boiling and ounce of cream

of tartar for ten or twelve minutes in the water, previous to making the infusion.

But the flowers are not only serviceable in this intention :—An handful of the *bark*, shaven from the young shoots of one year old, infused in the same manner, will have even superior and more speedy effects. This preparation has been found an excellent antiscorbutick and alterative, and can be had at all times, without the trouble of collecting, drying, &c. Perseverance is necessary. **MEDICUS.**

TOPOGRAPHICAL

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES of the COUNTY of ESSEX.

THE county of Essex is bounded on the North by the State of New-Hampshire, East by the Atlantic, South and West by the county of Middlesex and Chelsea in the county of Suffolk. The first settlement within the bounds of Massachusetts (proper) was here made in 1628, by John Endicott, Esquire, one of the original patentees, and many years Governour of the colony. It was made a county in 1643, being one of the three original Shires into which the colony was first divided. It contains at this day twenty two townships, which with the number of houses, families and inhabitants, as ascertained by the late census, are here arranged according to the dates of their several incorporations.

	Date.	Hous.	Fam.	Inhab.
Salem,	1628	928	1493	7921
Ipswich,	1634	601	881	4562
Newbury,	1635	538	723	3972
Lynn,	1637	300	404	2295
Gloucester,	1639	673	1006	5317
Rowley,	1639	278	328	1772
Salisbury,	1640	267	325	1778
Wenham,	1643	74	92	502
Manchester,	1645	142	196	965
Haverhill,	1645	330	435	2402
Andover,	1646	402	525	2863
Marblehead,	1649	618	1104	5660
Topsfield,	1650	107	150	780
Amesbury,	1668	303	391	1805
Beverly,	1668	422	637	3290
Bradford,	1675	196	253	1372
Boxford,	1685	128	163	925
Methuen,	1727	181	217	1293
Middleton,	1728	102	119	682
Danvers,	1757	372	460	2425
Newburyport,	1764	616	939	4837
Lynnfield,	1782	66	82	491

This county pays about one seventh part of the State Tax, elects six Senators and Counsellors for the government of the Commonwealth, and one Representative in the Legislature of the United States.

The face of the country is pleasingly variegated with hills, vales, woods, and plains. A great number of ponds well stored with fish of various kinds

are interspersed through the country. These give rise to numerous streams, on which are seated mills for the various necessary uses of the people. The land is generally fruitful, but is said to be peculiarly favourable to barley, which yields the most certain crop; the ears are fuller, and the grain larger and fairer than in any other part of the State. The sea coast is indented with a number of good harbours, and several rivers pass into the sea within the bounds of the county. Merrimack river intersects it entirely; on the north side of which are the towns of Salisbury, Amesbury, Haverhill and Methuen. These all extend three miles from the river to the line of Newhampshire.

Salisbury adjoins the sea coast and contains two parishes. It is separated from Amesbury by Powow river, which has its rise in Kingston, Newhampshire, in its course passing over several falls, on which are mills of various kinds. It is navigable one mile from its mouth andm, any vessels are built on its banks. Near its junction with the Merrimack a convenient bridge is erected across it, furnished with a draw, forming the communication between Salisbury and Amesbury, seven miles from the sea. Adjoining the sea coast and on the banks of Merrimack river, are large tracts of marsh, where are annually cut great quantities of salt hay. The most ancient settlement in this town is in the lower parish, at which place the General Court of the former province of Massachusetts bay was sometimes held. The part of the town at present most flourishing, is a point of land formed by the junction of Merrimack and Powow rivers. Here is a village very pleasantly situated on the bank of the Merrimack, where, before the revolution war, shipbuilding was carried on to a considerable extent, which, though now much decreased, is still not wholly laid aside; and this, with its auxiliary trades and some little navigation owned and fitted here,

gives the place a very lively and busy appearance. The continental frigate *Alliance* was built at this place under the direction of Mr. Hacket, a very respectable naval architect.

Next to Salisbury is *Amesbury*; containing also two parishes. At the lower part of this town adjoining to Powow river is a compact settlement consisting of one street near a mile long, where are several shops of goods and the various kinds of handicrafts usual in this country. Another small village, there called *Amesbury Mills*, though lying principally in Salisbury, is formed around the lower falls of Powow river, mentioned before. At this place the water falls about one hundred feet within the distance of fifty perches, and in its descent carries one bloomery, five saw mills, seven grist mills, two linseed oil mills, one fulling mill, and one snuff mill, besides several wheels, auxiliary to different labours. The rapid fall of the water, the dams at very short distances crossing the river, the various wheels and mills arising almost immediately one over another, and the very irregular and grotesque situation of the houses and other buildings on the adjoining grounds, give this place a romantick appearance, and afford in the whole one of the most singular views to be found in this country. In the eastern part of the town, beside the incorporated congregation, are a presbyterian church, a meeting of friends, and a small society of separatists, who call themselves baptists and receive the instructions of a lay-exhorter. Several attempts have been made to establish an episcopal church here, and more than once a house for worship in this kind has been set up, but from the small number of persons of that persuasion or some other cause, these attempts have proved abortive. The business of ship building was heretofore conducted with spirit in this place, but as in other places on the river Merrimack, it is considerably lessened. The land is in general of a strong and excellent quality and is well cultivated. It was heretofore remarkable for the quantity and quality of the cyder made, but the decay of their orchards and the disheartening

ravages of the canker worm, have almost annihilated this branch of husbandry.

Haverhill is the next town in order on the river and consists of four parishes, besides a respectable congregation of Anabaptists, formed from this and the adjoining towns. The inhabitants are principally devoted to husbandry, except at the place emphatically called *the town*, where is a compact settlement extending a mile on the river. The people here are chiefly employed in commerce and the mechanick arts. Travellers are struck with the pleasantness of this situation, and a number of neat and well finished houses give it a considerable appearance of elegance. Here are three distilleries, one of which has lately undergone a laudable transmutation into a brewery. Some vessels are annually built here, and several are employed in the West India trade; but the business of the place is very sensibly less than before the revolution. A manufactory of sail cloth was begun here in 1789, and is said to be in a promising way.

Methuen adjoins Haverhill and extends on the river to Dracut in the county of Middlesex. It contains two parishes. Husbandry and the cutting and marketing of lumber divide the attention of the inhabitants. The latter branch of business has, it is conceived, been followed too much to the detriment of the interest of agriculture. But it is said the people are now devoting more of their attention to the cultivation of their grounds, which will of course soon wear a more thriving aspect. The land is very various, but the town is said to contain its proportion of good soil, and the present rough and barren appearance of a great part of it is rather to be imputed to the neglect of cultivation than to any original ill quality of the ground.

Passing over the river we enter *Andover*, divided into two parishes. The general appearance of this place is thriving, and, for an agricultural town, the buildings, publick and private, are in a style of uncommon neatness and elegance. The land is of an excellent quality and under handsome cultivation,

cultivation, particularly that part of it which is watered by *Shawheen* river, a considerable stream which takes its rise in Bedford in the county of Middlesex, and passing through Bille-rica, Tewksbury and Andover, discharges itself into Merrimack river, at this latter place. In the south parish are a powder mill, and paper mill. From the former of these large supplies were furnished to the army during the late war; the paper mill is yet in its infancy, but has already exhibited specimens of its manufacture of an excellent fabrick. These are both owned by the Hon. Mr. Phillips, President of the Senate, a native inhabitant of this town, whose unwearied attention to the political, manufactural and literary interests of his country are too well known to need an encomium here, and have endeared his name to the citizens of the Commonwealth in general, and especially to those of the county of Essex. Under his auspices and by the liberal benefactions of his father, the late Hon. Samuel Phillips of Andover, and of the Hon. John Phillips, L. L. D. of Exeter in the State of New-Hampshire, an academy was instituted in this town in the year 1778, and in the year 1780 an act passed the Legislature incorporating the gentlemen above named, with sundry other respectable characters, by the name of "the Trustees of Phillips's Academy in Andover." *

The appointments of this Seminary are liberal. A preceptor, an assistant preceptor, and a teacher of writing and practical mathematics are at present well supported, and the funds are said to be in a growing state. Within its original design some higher branches of learning may be taught as ability and opportunity shall arise.

Bradford is eastward of Andover on the river, and is divided into two parishes. The land is in general good and well cultivated. In the upper

part of the town considerable quantities of leather shoes are manufactured and vended for use and exportation in the commercial towns. In the lower parish some vessels are built for merchants in other places. Several streams fall into Merrimack river in this town, which support a number of mills of various kinds.

Below Bradford and extending from thence to the sea is *Newbury*, containing five parishes, besides a society of Friends or Quakers. The inhabitants are principally employed in husbandry, and have in general the happiness of a grateful soil that well rewards their industry. The land, particularly in that part of the town which lies on Merrimack river, and is here distinguished by the name of *Newbury-Newtown*, is of a superior quality, under the best cultivation, and is said by travellers to be equal in appearance to some of the most improved parts of Great Britain. From some of the high lands a very extensive and variegated view is had of the surrounding country, the rivers, the bay, and the sea coast from Cape Ann to York in the province of Maine. On one of these heights, called *Spring Hill*, and in a most commanding situation, is the elegant summer residence of the Hon. Mr. Dalton, late of the Federal Senate, who, to the character of a statesman and gentleman adds the no less honourable distinction of a sagacious and enterprising husbandman. Some few vessels are here owned and employed in the fishery, part of which are fitted out from Parker river. This river takes its rise in Rowley, and after a course of a few miles passes into the sound which separates Plumb island from the main land. It is navigable about two miles from its mouth, where a bridge crosses it 870 feet long and 26 feet wide, consisting of nine solid piers and eight wooden arches. This bridge, built in the year 1758, is on the post road from

* This name distinguishes this institution from a similar one in New-Hampshire called *Phillip's Exeter Academy*, founded solely by the Hon. Dr. Phillips, the funds of which are said to exceed £10,000 currency. In addition to these foundations, this gentleman has been by far the most munificent benefactor to *Dartmouth University*. Such wise and pious distributions of property in the life time of the possessor are the most honourable display of genuine publick spirit and disinterested patriotism; and the man who thus nobly triumphs over the sordid dictates of avarice or a mistaken self interest, has surely a better title to be canonized than a whole host of legendary Saints and Martyrs.

from Boston to the eastward, and is supported by a toll under the management of a trustee, who accounts annually to the court of sessions for the county, and is removeable by them at pleasure. About three miles higher up the river is another bridge supported at the charge of the county.

In a quarry of lime stone in *Byfield* parish is found the *Asbestos*, or incombustible cotton, as it is sometimes called. Marble has been found in the same vicinity, and it is conjectured that there are considerable beds of it. The specimens already exhibited have been beautifully variegated in colour and admitted an admirable polish.

Dummer Academy, in *Newbury*, was established in 1763. Its appointments depend principally on the rent of a large and valuable farm, devised by his Honour William Dummer, Esq. formerly Lieutenant Governor of the province, for the support of a perpetual grammar school in this place. The election of the preceptor was by the Governor's will, vested in the minister of the parish of *Byfield* for the time being and a committee of the parish chosen for that purpose, and he was made removeable by the government of *Harvard College*. Some apprehensions that the laudable intentions of the donor might in a future time be frustrated, induced the Legislature in 1782, on the application of the late venerable Dr. Chauncy, sole surviving executor of Mr. Dummer's will, to incorporate certain respectable trustees with entire powers of managing the estates and of electing and removing the preceptor. The Academy is situated in a healthful and pleasant place, retired from the noise and vices of the busy world; and is at present under the tuition of the Rev. Isaac Smith, A. M. who has been lately inducted to the preceptor's chair, and whose amiable virtues and respectable talents insure to the youth committed to his charge the full advantage of a regular and happy institution in the paths of virtue and science.

Newbury Port, originally part of *Newbury*, from which its incorporation detached it in 1764, and by which and *Merrimack* river it is wholly en-

circled, is perhaps the most limited in its extent of land of any township in the commonwealth, containing but about 640 acres. Here are four houses for publick worship, viz. one Episcopalian, one Presbyterian and two Congregational. It was formerly remarkable for the number of vessels annually built here; but since the commencement of the late war, this business has in a great degree failed and no manufacture of consequence has yet supplied its place. The continental frigates *Boston* and *Hancock*, were built here, besides many large private armed ships during the war. The trade to the West Indies is carried on here with much spirit and to a great amount. Large quantities of rum are distilled, which is principally exported to the Southern States. Some vessels are employed in the freighting business, and a few in the fishery. In November 1790 there were owned in this port six ships, 45 brigantines, 39 schooners, and 28 sloops, making in the whole 11,870 tons. A term of the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions is held here on the last Tuesday of September.

Merrimack River is navigable for vessels of burthen about twenty miles from its mouth, where it is obstructed by the first falls or rapids called *Mitchell's Eddy*, between *Bradford* and *Haverhill*. Vast quantities of ship timber, ranging timber, plank, deals, clapboards, shingles, staves, and other lumber, are brought down in rafts, so constructed as to pass all the falls on the river except those of *Amuskeeg* in *New-Hampshire*, and *Pautuket* between *Chelmsford* and *Dracut* in the county of *Middlesex*. In the spring and summer considerable quantities of salmon, shad and alewives are caught, which are either used as bait in the cod fishery, or pickled and shipped to the West Indies.

Within the county of *Essex* are twelve ferries across *Merrimack* river, at all of which, except the one between *Newbury Port* and *Salisbury*, the rates of ferriage are equal and moderate, being fixed by the Court of Sessions. That particular ferry claims an exemption from the jurisdiction of the Court

Court of Sessions, and partly from the high rate of ferriage, and partly from the great want of dispatch, it is now very little frequented, the principal passage of travellers being over Swailey's ferry, about three miles above Newbury Port. A petition was presented the last session of the General Court by sundry gentlemen, of Newbury Port and its vicinity, praying for liberty to erect a bridge across the river about two miles above the town. Every good citizen wishes well to this publick spirited enterprize, while many considerate persons are extremely doubtful of its feasibility. The Bar across the mouth of this river is a very great incumbrance to the navigation and is especially terrible to strangers. There are sixteen feet of water upon it at common tides. At the close of the late war a voluntary association of the merchants of Newbury Port was formed for the support of two small

heights on the larboard hand at entering the river, as a guide in passing this bar in the night. In 1787 the General Court granted a sum of money for the erection of two sufficient light houses, and made the maintenance of them a publick charge. These, together with the buoys in the river, by the federal constitution and the cession of the commonwealth, are now maintained at the expense of the general government. The houses are of wood and contrived to be removed at pleasure, so as to be always conformed to the shifting of the bar, and thus the single rule of bringing them in a line will be the only necessary direction for vessels approaching the harbour, and by this direction they may sail with safety, until they are abreast of the lights, where is a bold shore and good anchoring ground.

(To be continued.)

ELEGANT CHARACTER of a late AMERICAN OFFICER.

HE was born of very reputable and wealthy parents, in the state of Connecticut.—After he had finished his English education in the vicinity of his parents, he was sent to Newjersey College. From his fertile imagination, his vivacious temper, and his boundless propensity for learning, he soon became thoroughly acquainted with the classics. In so grateful a soil, as his genius, it was next to impossible for education not to have flourished. He left the seminary at a very early period; happily uniting the qualities of the unaffected scholar, with the refinements of the polite gentleman:—His affability was as pleasing, as his manner was engaging; an equal enemy to servile flattery, and to supercilious arrogance. His amiable disposition bought him friends without money or without price, and the respectability of his virtues taught esteem to follow him, wherever he went. At the age of eighteen, he was promoted to the command of a regiment; and it may appear somewhat surprizing, that at so early a period he was capable of

blending the vivacity of youthful intrepidity, with all the sober maturity of experience. After the termination of the Indian and French war against the British—in which he acquired great honour—he sheathed his sword in its peaceful scabbard, in order to enjoy the fruits of his toils—the sweets of retirement.—But his faculties were of too grasping and aspiring a nature, to delight in the shade of private life—he thought he would carry them to a theatre, on which he might display their uncommon lustre to more advantage. He embarked for England, and possessing an affluent fortune, he carried with him recommendations, equivalent to his money. He was introduced to the late Earl of Chesterfield—who, on account of his address as a gentleman, together with the eclat of his military character, presented him to the King, who received him very graciously. After being initiated into the gay and polite circles, and treading a perpetual round of pleasures, till he became perfectly satiated with the enjoyments of a court life,

life, he bid adieu to his patron and friend, Lord Chesterfield, and to England, and arrived in a few weeks in his native place—where he was received with equal joy and surprize by his parents and relations: The uncommon brilliancy of his equipage, and other exterior appendages of splendour, kept some of his former acquaintances for some time at an awful distance: But though perhaps he might have left some of his virtues behind him, and in their stead have brought a spice of some vices, yet he preserved his good understanding unimpaired, which made him on all occasions accessible to former friendships. His house was a perfect levee of joyous entertainment; his doors turned on the hinges of hospitality, and gladness sparkled in the eyes of all his guests. But the manners of these sober republicans, viewing with some concern the growing evils which might result from too great an indulgence in these voluptuous scenes, persuaded his parents to throw a gentle check on his eccentric enjoyments,—and they married him to an amiable woman. The cares of a growing offspring, in some measure wore off his

inordinate appetite for convivial society. The American war came on, and he being a friend to the bleeding cause of imploring freedom, gallantly espoused her injured rights. He fought a good fight, and completed the glory of his profession. But the seeds of debauchery and extravagance, which had been too profusely sown in his European pleasures, sprang up afresh with redoubled vigour—his constitution wasted away his fortune, and at length he fell an untimely victim to the chymical process of the bottle. In order to give a finishing stroke to the features of his character—nature, as if anxious that so bright a pattern of her works should be set in the fairest light, had bestowed on him all bodily accomplishments; dignity of shape and air, with a pleasant, manly and open countenance; his exterior comeliness could only be surpassed by the intellectual polish of his mind! Reader—drop a tear of sensibility on his misfortunes, and *weed this nettle from his grave.*"

Alas! that so fair a flower should be withered by a rude blast of DISSIPATION.

Our GRANDMOTHERS.

[By the late Gov. LIVINGSTON.]

OUR Grandmothers were not, it is true, so gaily dressed as our wives, but of inexpressibly greater utility to their husbands. They saw with a glance of the eye, whatever concerned the welfare of the family. This they were studious to promote. In this, they placed their renown. They were strangers to dissipation; nor were they seen constantly abroad. Their own habitation was their delight; and the rearing their offspring their greatest pleasure. Content with a kind of domestick royalty, they considered every part of this administration as of the last importance. Queens without a crown, they were "a crown to their husbands." And not only saved their earnings by their economy; but augmented their treasure by their industry. This was the source of their

pleasure, and the foundation of their glory. They maintained good order and harmony in their empire—every female servant at work under their direction—every unnecessary waste prevented by their circumspection—such grandmothers! what blessings to their families! they enjoyed happiness in their chimney corners, while their deluded grand daughters seek for it in vain, amidst the tumult of the world. Their good housewifery supported families, that have since crumbled into nothing. In short, the wife appeared to acquit herself of a task equal to the labour of the husband, in being occupied with an infinity of cares respecting her interior department. Careful to inspire her female progeny with the like assiduity, she reared an offspring like herself. With such education (no

French

French dancing masters then for country girls that ought to be at their spinning wheels) their daughters were early inured to join such amiable mothers in causing the sweet and peaceable charms of private life to reign in the family. By such virtues and accomplishments, they recommended themselves to the other sex; and, with their frugality and industry, were a better fortune without a groat, than a woman destitute of both with thousands. Hence a man inclined to marry, feared not to choose such a mate; a mate that would save and increase, instead of squander what he had; and was likely to perpetuate a race of diligent and attentive women.

O how often have I admired the industry of our grandmothers! How often, in being an eye witness of their domestic assiduity, have I applied to them those lines of Juvenal.

"Vos trahitis lanam, calathisque peracta
refertis [sufum
Vellera: Vos tenui prægnantem flamine
Penelope melius, melius torquetis Ara-
chne!"

But how remote are we from duties so simple and endearing! A regular and uniform conduct would seem a torment to our gossips and gadders. They want perpetual dissipation—all out of doors—full of vanity, and loaded with the gewgaws of London and Paris. "Who can find a virtuous woman? For her price is far above rubies. She seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands. She riseth also while it is yet night, and giveth meat to her household, and a portion to her maidens. She layeth her hands to the spindle; and her hands hold the distaff. She stretcheth out her hand to the poor; yea, she reacheth her hands to the needy. She maketh fine linen, and selleth it; And delivereth girdles to the merchant. Strength and honour are her clothing, and she shall rejoice in time to come. She openeth her mouth with wisdom; and in her tongue is the law of kindness. She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."

EXTRAORDINARY PARTICULAR in the NATURAL HISTORY of the OSTRICH.

[From VAILLANT's Travels into the interior parts of Africa.]

A FEMALE ostrich rose from her nest, which was the largest I had ever seen, containing thirty eggs; twelve more being distributed at some distance, each in a little cavity by itself.

I could not conceive that one female could cover so many; they were of an unequal size, and, on examination, I found that nine of them were much less than the rest. This peculiarity interested me, and I ordered the oxen to be unyoked at about a quarter of a league's distance from the nest; I then concealed myself in a thicket from whence I could overlook the place and yet remain within gun shot.

I had not watched long before the female returned, and sat on the eggs. During the rest of the day (which I passed in the thicket) three more came to the same nest, covering it alternately; each continued sitting for

the space of a quarter of an hour, and then gave place to another, who, while waiting, sat close by the side of her it was to succeed: A circumstance which made me conjecture that in cold or rainy nights they go by pairs or perhaps more. The sun was almost down, the male bird approached, (these equally with the females assist in hatching the eggs) I instantly shot him, but the report of my gun scared the others, who in their fright broke several of the eggs. I now drew near, and saw with regret that the young ostriches were just ready to quit the shells, being perfectly covered with down. The male I had shot had not a single good white feather, all being spoiled and dirty. I chose some black ones, which appeared the best, and left the place, sending some of my Hottentots to fetch the thirteen dispersed eggs, charging them not to touch

touch the others. As I was curious to learn whether the females would return in the night, I rose and went to the nest at daybreak, but found only some scattered shells remaining, which plainly denoted that I prepared a feast for the jackalls, or perhaps for the hyæna.

This particularity of female ostriches, assisting each other for the incubation of the same nest, is I think cal-

culated to waken the attention of the naturalists; and, not being a general rule, proves that circumstances sometimes determine the actions of these creatures, regulate their customs, and strengthen their natural instinct, by giving them a knowledge not generally bestowed; for is it not probable, that they may associate to be the more powerful, and, better able to defend their young?

THE CHILD TRAINED UP FOR THE GALLOWS.

[By the late Governor LIVINGSTON.]

Quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem testa diu.—HOR.

Becomes the gibbet and adorns the string.—POMFRET.

IS any father so unnatural as to wish to have his son hanged? let him bring him up to idleness, and without putting him to any trade. Let him particularly inure him to spend the Lord's day in play and diversion, instead of attending on publick worship; and instead of instructing him, on that day, in the principles of the christian religion, let him rob a neighbouring hen roost while the proprietor of it is gone to divine service.

Astonishing it is to see so many of our young people growing up without being apprenticed to any business for procuring their future livelihood!

The Jews had a proverb, "that whoever was not bred to a trade, was bred for the gallows." Every musliman is commanded by the koran to learn some handicraft or other: And to this precept even the family of the grand signior so far conform, as to learn as much about the mechanism of a watch as to be able to take it in pieces, and to put it together again. Are christians the only people in the world, that are to live in idleness, when one of the injunctions of the decalogue is, to labour six days in the week: And an inspired apostle has commanded us to work, under the express penalty of not eating, in default of it? "This we command you," says he, "that if any would not work, neither should he eat." "Train up a child," says king Solomon, "in the way that he *should* go;

and when he is old, he will not depart from it." But if you intend him for the gallows, train him up in the way that he *would* go; and before he is old, he will probably be hanged. In the age of vanity, restrain him not from the follies and allurements of it. In the age proper for learning and instruction, give him neither. As to catechising him, it is an old fashioned, puritannical, useless formality. Never heed it—give him full scope in vice and immorality, according to the pious counsel of the deists, lest his mind be unhappily biassed by the influence of a religious education. Moses indeed, after saying to the children of Israel, "thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might," thought proper to subjoin, "and those words which I command thee this day, thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children." But we know that Moses did not intend those children to be trained up for the gallows. His advice therefore is not in point. Mine, which is immediately directed to the object in view, must consequently be very different. And paramount to any other direction that I can possibly give, I would particularly advise, as an essential part of the course of his education, by which a child, when he arrives to manhood, is intended to make so *exalted* a figure, that his parents should suffer him every Sabbath day, during summer and autumn,

autumn, to patrol about the neighbourhood, and to steal as much fruit as he can carry off. To encourage him more in this branch of his education, in case the poor scrupulous lad should shew any compunctions of conscience about it, I would have his mother partake of the stolen fruit; and to eat it with keener appetite than she does any of her own, or her husband's lawfully acquired esculents. For his farther encouragement, both his parents should always take his part, whenever the proprietor of the stolen fruit prefers to them his complaint against him; and by all means refuse to chastise him for his thievery. They should say, "where is the harm of taking a little fruit? The gentleman does not want it all, for his own use. He doubtless raised part of it for poor people."—This will greatly smooth his way to more extensive, and more profitable robberies. He will soon persuade himself, that many rich men have more wealth than they really want; and as they owe part of their affluence to the poor, upon the

principle of charity, why should not the poor take their share without the formality of asking consent? He will now become a thief in good earnest: And finding it easier, at least as he imagines, to support himself by theft, than by honest industry, he will continue the practice until he is detected, apprehended, convicted, condemned, and gibbeted. Then he will have exactly accomplished the destined end of his education; and proved himself to have been an apt scholar. Under the gallows, and in his last dying speech he will say, "had my father whipped me for breaking the Sabbath; and had not my mother encouraged me to rob orchards and gardens and hen roosts on that holy day, I should not have been brought to this ignominious punishment. But they have been the cause, by encouraging me in my early youth, in the ways of sin, of this my awful catastrophe, and probably of the eternal ruin of my immortal soul." Parents! believe and tremble, and resolve to educate your children in opposition to the gallows.

CAUSE of the WAR in 1688: Or the WINDOW of TRIANON.

[From the Memoirs of the Duke de ST. SIMON.]

THE Anecdote concerning the singular origin of the war in 1688, equally authentick and curious, is so proper to characterise the king and *Louvois* his minister, that it deserves a place in this collection.

Louvois, after the death of *Colbert*, had the superintendence of the buildings. The king who wanted every where a palace, was sick of the little porcelain-lodge at Trianon, which had been formerly built for *Madame de Montespan*. *Lewis*, was a great builder, he had a compass in his eye for precision, proportion, symmetry, but he had no taste.

The new castle was just emerging from the ground, when the king perceived a defect in the lines of a window. *Louvois*, naturally brutal, and too much spoiled by favour to submit patiently to a correction even from his master, disputed with vehe-

mence, and obstinately insisted on it that the window was right; the king turned his back upon him and took a walk in another part of the building.

Next day he meets *Le Notre*, a good architect, celebrated for having first improved the taste of gardening in France; and carrying it to a high degree of perfection: He asks him, if he had been at Trianon; the architect answers he had not: The king explains to him what had offended his eye, and orders him to go there. The next day he meets him again—the same question; the same answer; and so on the day after. The king easily perceived that the architect did not choose either to find him in the wrong, or to blame *Louvois*; he grew displeased, commanded him to repair the next day to Trianon, where he should be himself, and summon *Louvois* too.

There was no way of escaping this; the

the king saw them both next day at Trianon. The first question was about the window. *Louvois* disputed: *Le Notre* stood silent.—The king orders him to draw lines, to measure and to report what he had found. Whilst he was employed, *Louvois* enraged at this verification, scolded aloud, and obstinately persisted that the window was of dimensions exactly similar to the rest. When all had been well examined he asks *Le Notre* what was the result—*Le Notre* begins to stutter; the king catches fire, and orders him to speak out. *Le Notre* now owns that the king was in the right, and details the faults he had found. He no sooner had ended, when the king turned to *Louvois*, told him there was no bearing this obstinacy any longer; that had it not been for his observation, the whole would have been built awry, and must have come down again as soon as built; and in a word, gave him a

most unmerciful dressing. *Louvois*, desperate at this scene which happened in the presence of courtiers, workmen and servants, returns home in a fit of rage; he there finds *St. Fonnage*, *Villneuf*, the *Chevalier de Nongent*, the two *Tilladeis*, and some other intimate friends, all much alarmed to see him in this state.

"All is over," says he, "I have forever lost the king, by the manner in which he has just now abused me for a window. The only resource left me, is a war, which may turn him from his buildings and make me necessary; and by G—d he shall have it!"

In fact, some months afterwards, he kept his word: And in spite of the king and the other powers made it a general one. A war which ruined France at home, did not extend its limits, notwithstanding the prosperity of its arms, and ended in disgrace.

A DESCRIPTION of the DISMAL SWAMP in VIRGINIA.

THE Dismal is a very large swamp, or bog, extending from north to south near thirty miles; and from east to west, at a medium, about ten: It lies partly in Virginia, and partly in North Carolina. No less than five navigable rivers, besides creeks, rise out of it; whereof two run into Virginia, viz. the south branch of Elizabeth, and the south branch of Nansemond rivers; and three into North Carolina, namely, North River, North West River, and Pequimonds. All these hide their heads, properly speaking, in the dismal, there being no signs of them above ground. For this reason there must be plentiful subterraneous stores of water to feed so many rivers, or else the soil is so replete with this element, drained from the higher land that surrounds it, that it can abundantly afford these supplies. This is most probable, because the ground of this swamp is a mere quagmire, trembling under the feet of those that walk upon it, and every impression is instantly filled with

water. We could run a long stick up to the head, without resistance; and whenever a fire was made, so soon as the crust of leaves and trash were burnt through, the coals sunk down into a hole, and were extinguished.

The skirts of the dismal towards the east were overgrown with reeds, ten or twelve feet high, interlarded every where with strong bamboe briars, in which the men's feet were perpetually entangled. Among these grows here and there a cypress, or white cedar, which last is commonly mistaken for the juniper. Towards the south end of it is a very large tract of reeds, without any trees at all growing amongst them, which being constantly green, and waving in the wind, is called the green sea. In many parts, especially on the borders, grows an ever green shrub very plentifully, that goes by the name of the gall bush. It bears a berry which dyes a black colour, like the gall of an oak from whence it borrows its name. Near the middle of the dismal the
trees

trees grow much thicker, the cypresses as well as the cedars. These being always green, and loaded with very large tops, are much exposed to the wind and easily blown down, in this boggy place, where the soil is soft, and consequently affords but slender hold for the roots that shoot into it. By these, the passages is in most places interrupted, they lying piled in heaps, and horning on one another : Nor is this all, for the snags left in them point every way, and require the utmost caution to clamber over them.

'Tis remarkable that towards the heart of this horrible desert, no beast or bird approaches, nor so much as an insect, or a reptile. This must happen, not so much from the moisture of the soil, as from the everlasting shade occasioned by the thick shrubs and bushes, so that the friendly beams of the sun can never penetrate them, to warm the earth : Nor, indeed, do any birds care to fly over it, any more than they are said to do

over the lake Avernus, for fear of the noisome exhalations that rise from this vast body of dirt and nastiness. These noxious vapours infect the air round about, giving agues and other distempers to the neighbouring inhabitants.

On the western border of the dismal is a pine swamp, above a mile in breadth, great part of which is covered with water knee-deep : However, the bottom is firm, and though the pines growing upon it are very tall, yet are they not easily blown down by the wind : So that the people waded through this part of it without any other hindrance but what the depth of the water gave them. With all these disadvantages the dismal is in many places pleasant to the eye, though disagreeable to the other senses; because of the perpetual verdure, which makes every season look like the spring, and every month look like May.

WISE SAYINGS of the EAST.

HE, who keeps his promise, escapes blame ; and he, who directs his heart to the calm resting place of integrity, will never flammer nor quake in the assemblies of his nation.

He, who trembles at all possible causes of death, falls in their way ; even though he desire to mount the skies on a scaling ladder.

He, who possesseth wealth or talents, and withholds them from his countrymen, alienates their love, and exposes them to their obloquy.

He, who continually debases his mind by suffering others to ride over it, and never raises it from so abject a state, will at last repent of his meanness.

He, who sojourns in foreign countries, mistakes his enemy for his friend ; and him, who exalts not his own soul, the nation will not exalt.

He, who drives not invaders from his cistern with strong arms, will see it demolished ; and he, who abstains ever so much from injuring others, will often himself be injured.

He, who conciliates not the hearts

of men in a variety of transactions, will be bitten by their sharp teeth, and trampled on by their pasterns.

He, who shields his reputation by generous deeds, will augment it ; and he, who guards not himself from censure, will be censured.

I have seen death herself stumble like a dim sighted camel ; but he, whom she strikes, falls ; and he, whom she misses, grows old even to decrepitude.

Whenever a man has a peculiar cast in his nature, although he supposes it concealed, it will soon be known.

Experience has taught me the events of this day and yesterday ; but, as to the events of tomorrow, I confess my blindness.

Half of man is his tongue, and the other half his heart ; the rest is only an image composed of blood and flesh.

He, who confers benefits on persons unworthy of them, changes his praise to blame, and his joy to repentance.

How many men dost thou see, whose abundant

abundant merit is admired, when they are silent, but whose failings are discovered as soon as they open their lips.

An old man never grows wise after his folly; but when a youth has acted foolishly, he may attain wisdom.

We asked, and you gave; we repeated our requests, and your gift

also was repeated; but whoever frequently solicits, will at length meet a refusal.

Too much wisdom is folly; for time will produce events, of which thou canst have no idea; and he to whom thou givest no commission, will bring thee unexpected news.

SENTIMENTAL FRAGMENT.

—**B**ENIGNITY! thou source of our sublimest feelings, of our most permanent gratifications, whither art thou fled? Thou who canst connect the inhabitants of either pole in ties of the most tender affection;—thou who wert once a noble characteristic of this people, how long shall we now mourn thy absence?

The poor shivering wretch who had occasioned this apostrophe, remained bowing reverently while I spoke; in his expressive countenance—for expression there was, “even through the veil of black,” and of the strongest kind—there appeared such humility and so much anguish.—How, my good fellow, said I, in accents harmonized by compassion, while my hand moved involuntarily towards my purse; how camest thou to leave thy kindred and connections, and to cast thyself upon thy present situation?

The poor *insolated* being, still shrinking from the breeze—told me that he had been *betrayed*—betrayed by the hope of gain—by the prospect of a speedy return—by the idea that this metropolis, famed for liberty and its charity, would not, should all his prospects fail, suffer a fellow being, formed of the same materials, and organized by the same hand, to perish without that relief, for which a portion taken from their luxuries, would fully suffice.

While we conversed, an unwieldy figure, bloated with excess, advanced and surveyed us—he wiped his forehead with his handkerchief which he held in one hand, the other mean time resting on his belly; the glance how-

ever, was but instantaneous, and he passed hastily on.

For it was not humanity that prompted the delay—curiosity twitched him by the sleeve, and he stood for a moment; but prudence whispering that the gratification of his curiosity might cost him something, he obeyed her more powerful impulse, and immediately hurried forward.

The votary of Epicurus was followed by a female form, but who showed by her conduct, that feminine softness possessed not her heart; she cast a supercilious glance at the forlorn one—she turned her head hastily aside, put her hand before her eyes, and passed unfeelingly onward.

This daughter of affection was succeeded by a number of others, on whose hearts squalid wretchedness made no impression, and whose bosoms could not feel for the distressed of a fellow creature—because Providence had given him a colour different from their own.

A frail daughter of prostitution at length drew near—innured to distress by her own fate, her heart yearned to relieve that of another—she approached the suffering victim, and from her hard-earned pittance dropped a portion into his extended hand.

May thy rescue from thy present misfortunes said I, prove not thy sole reward—mayst thou be reserved for a situation to shame those who could despise thee for thy misfortunes, whilst the hardness of their hearts would not suffer them to emulate thy virtues.

I could no more—I added a mite to hers, which perhaps cold prudence would have forbidden—and departed.

DESCRIPTION

DESCRIPTION of the AURORA BOREALIS, in the SHETLAND ISLES.

[From *Arctic Zoology*, by Mr. PENNANT.]

"THEY are," says Mr. Pennant, "the constant attendants of the clear evenings in all these northern Islands, and prove great reliefs amidst the gloom of the long winter nights. They commonly appear at twilight, near the horizon, of a dun colour, approaching to yellow; sometimes continuing in that state for several hours, without any sensible motion; after which they break out into streams of stronger light, spreading into columns, and altering slowly into ten thousand different shapes, varying their colours from all the tints of yellow to the obscurest russet. They often cover the whole hemisphere, and then make the most brilliant appearance. Their motions at those times are amazingly quick; and they astonish the spectators with the rapid change of their form. They break out in places where none were seen before, skimming briskly along the heavens; are suddenly extinguished, and leave behind an uniform dusky tract. This again is brilliantly illuminated in the same manner, and as suddenly left a dull blank. In certain nights they assume the appearance of vast columns, on one side of the deepest yellow, on the other declining away till it becomes undistinguished from the sky. They have generally a strong tremulous motion from end to end, which continues till the whole vanishes. In a word, we who only see the extremi-

ties of these phenomena, have but a faint idea of their splendor, and their motions. According to the state of the atmosphere, they differ in colours. They often put on the colour of blood, and make a most dreadful appearance. The rustick sages become prophetick, and terrify the gazing spectators with the dread of war, pestilence, and famine. This superstition was not peculiar to the northern islands; nor are these appearances of recent date. The ancients called them *Chasmata*, and *Trabes*, and *Bolides*, according to their forms or colours. In old times they were extremely rare, and on that account were the more taken notice of. From the days of *Plutarch* to those of our sage historian *Sir Richard Baker*, they were supposed to have been portentous of great events; and timid imaginations shaped them into aerial conflict:

"Fierce fiery warriors fight upon the clouds
"In ranks and squadrons and right form of war."

"After, I suppose, a very long intermission, they appeared with great brilliancy in England, on March 6, 1715—16. The philosophers paid a proper attention; the vulgar considered them as marking the introduction of a foreign race of princes. The novelty is now ceased, and their cause perhaps properly attributed to the great abundance of electrical matter."

METHOD of making OIL COMPOST.

TAKE of the best kind of pot ash 12lb. Break it into small pieces, and put it into a convenient vessel with 4 gallons of water. Let the mixture stand 48 hours, then add coarse train oil, 14 gallons.—In a few days the salt will be dissolved, and the mixture, upon stirring, will become nearly uniform.—Take 14 bushels of sand, or 20 of dry mould. Upon these pour the above liquid ingredients. Turn this composition frequently over, and in six months it will be fit for use.

When the liquid ingredients are put to one or two hogheads of water, a liquid compost will be formed which must be used with a water-cart. I apprehend that the above quantity will be sufficient for an acre; my trials, however, do not give me sufficient authority to determine on this point.

For the convenience of carriage, I have directed no more earth to be used than will effectually take up the liquid ingredients. But if the farmer chuses to mix up the compost with the mould

mould of his field, I would advise him to use a larger portion of earth, as he will be thereby enabled to distribute it with more regularity upon the surface.

I shall here observe, that the oil-compost is only intended to supply the

place of rape-dust, foot, woollen rags, and other expensive hand dressings. It is in all respects inferior to rotten dung : where that can be obtained every kind of manure must give place to it.

[*Hunter's Georgical Essays.*]

THE HISTORY OF ADRASTUS and CAMILLA.

CAMILLA, the daughter of a merchant, whose wealth was but inconsiderable, had beauty sufficient to attract the attention of a young gentleman of family and rank, whose real name we shall beg leave to conceal under that of Adrastus. He soon found means to procure access to his mistress, concealing his quality from her father, to prevent him from entertaining any suspicion of his intention. He succeeded so well in his design upon Camilla, that she became perfectly enamoured of him ; and indeed his person and qualifications were such as might well justify her passion for him. When he saw himself possessed of her heart, he proposed a private marriage to her, telling her that he could not hope for his father's consent ; but as he was of a very advanced age it might be concealed during his life ; and when once he was his own master he would cause it to be solemnized publicly. The inexperienced Camilla too rashly consented, and accordingly they were married.

The ceremony being over, Camilla was easily prevailed on by her lover to go over with him to Ireland. There they lived for about a twelvemonth, without any visible abatement appearing in the affection of Adrastus, which, on the contrary, seemed to increase upon Camilla's being delivered of a daughter. Her happiness, however, did not last long. Adrastus, who was no novice in love intrigues, grew weary of her before the second year was expired, and went over to England, telling her, that business of importance required his absence for a short time ; but he would dispatch it as soon as possible, and return to his Camilla upon the wings of love.

Camilla, at first, bore his absence with resignation, still comforting herself with the hopes of his speedy return : But when she found that it greatly exceeded the time he had mentioned to her, she was terribly alarmed. She did not, however, immediately call his fidelity in question : Concern for his safety was the source of all her trouble. She wrote several letters to him, and having received no answer, concluded that some accident had happened to him, and therefore set out for England, not being able to live in such a cruel state of suspense. Upon her arrival she made strict enquiry after Adrastus, of whose treachery she soon received too full a proof. He went even so far as to deny that she was his wife. Camilla, notwithstanding this injurious treatment, at first endeavoured to recover his lost affection by tender and submissive remonstrances ; but when she received information that he had engaged in an amour with a French lady of great beauty, and was gone with her to Paris, her love was converted into rage and resentment, and she instantly formed a resolution to revenge herself upon her base betrayer in the attempt.

In order to put this design into execution, she thought it advisable to disguise her sex ; and, having left her daughter to the care of a friend, in whom she could confide, embarked for France as a gentleman on his travels, and soon arrived at Paris. She immediately took lodgings in the Fauxbourg St. Germain, and made it her business to frequent all the public houses which were used by English gentlemen ; but notwithstanding all her diligence in enquiring, she could obtain no intelligence of Adrastus.

us during eight months residence at Paris. She then began to despair of meeting with him, and concluding that he had gone somewhere else, resolved to quit Paris and return to England. The same night, happening to pass through an obscure lane, she heard the clash of swords, and by the moon light could perceive one man who with much difficulty defended himself against two. Her disappointment in love had made her indifferent about life, and supplied the place of courage—a virtue not common in her sex. She immediately attacked and wounded one of the assailants: Whereupon he betook himself to flight; and his companion, seeing he had now two to encounter, quickly followed him. Camilla, perceiving that the person she had rescued was grown altogether weak by loss of blood, and that his wounds were dangerous, caused him to be carried to a neighbouring hotel, and put to bed. She then sent for a surgeon, who, having examined his wounds, declared that they were mortal, and that he did not apprehend he had three days to live. The wounded gentleman, as soon as he was in some mea-

sure come to himself, desired to see his benefactor, who waited on him accordingly;—But how great was their mutual surprise, when Camilla discovered in the person she had so generously defended the false Adrastus, by whom she had been abandoned! whilst he in her again beheld his injured wife! the agitations which this unexpected interview threw him into, were succeeded by a flood of tears: A thousand times he asked her forgiveness; and she, seeing her once loved husband in such a state, felt her resentment subside, and all her tenderness return. She assured him of her constant love, and never once upbraided him for what was past. Their succeeding interviews were equally tender and affecting; but Adrastus, being apprized of his condition by the surgeon, made his will: By which he settled a considerable estate that had lately been left him by his father upon Camilla, and dying about three days afterwards, left her inconsolable for his loss. She therefore returned to England, where she ever after lived a retired life, and the superintendence of her daughter's education was her only care and consolation.

L I N D O R's S T O R Y.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

If LINDOR'S STORY, as related to his female friend CAROLINE, should find acceptance, and you should think it worthy a place in your Monthly Museum, you are at liberty to publish it.

MY DEAR CAROLINE,

YOU have rendered yourself worthy my confidence, and the ascendancy you have over me, by your generous advice.—I am by no means indebted to the ties of blood for your friendship, it is my choice: But for you I had long since plunged myself into an irretrievable melancholy; but for those gentle remonstrances, but for those soft and engaging expressions, that have dropped from your lips, I had been lost forever in despair.

When I informed you of the love I had for Delia, though unknown to

her as it were, and with whom I had scarce changed a word, the early period in which I received that fatal dart! afterwards the reiterated instances of her delightful friendship, and the compassionate regard which I had the vanity to flatter myself I solely enjoyed; but ah! passing phantom! the delusive enchantment has been succeeded by the most bitter grief.

When I recounted to you the solitary walks around her abode, when sol's bright steeds had far advanced beneath the western waves, and night's
fable

fable mantle had veiled in darkness this little world ; when slaves were relieved from their daily fatigue ; and the prisoner in sleep forgot his chains, then retired to balmy rest the lovely Delia, unmindful of a lover's pain, perhaps occupied with ærial dreams ; sweet visionary objects were doubtless delighting her godlike imagination, and darting around her couch innumerable rays of felicity : Alas ! the horrors of a midnight ramble without the aid of one gentle beam or glittering star to guide me, never protracted for a long time my constant steps.

But ah ! cruel girl how did she repay my care ? I will forbear to mention it ! you soothed my drooping soul when I imparted to you my affliction, by contributing to my relief the kind endearments of your invaluable friendship.

In vain did I endeavor to paint to you the thousand different emotions of a fond heart, and justify the error in a female breast ; but alas ! too late to be imparted to her, by whom, though I feel myself injured, I shall never cease to adore but with my latest breath.

You have often asked me why I have not employed some friend to intercede in my behalf, or take the freedom to inform her in writing of what I suffered. She is not unconscious of my partiality for her, and I assure you I have long looked for a friend that might be known to the amiable Delia, one in whom I might confide my inmost soul, and call to my assistance his generous efforts ; but jealousy, suspicion, and the thousand different sentiments inspired by love, made it dubious with me whom to apply to.

Confidence ! my dear friend you have acknowledged to me yourself, ought to be placed in an object not unworthy of it ; it is a virtuous and inestimable treasure when deposited in a heart like yours ; then one receives the return he wishes, he receives the balm his heart desires, he receives the advice of maturer age, and the brightest animation from your generous sentiments.

To write, I have a thousand times attempted it, and a thousand times

times thrown from me my pen, and passed the manuscript to oblivion ; you desire me to repeat to you the history of this fatal amour.

How to begin my story I really know not. Did you not know the person I should have a task to describe to you the myriads of charms she possesses in my sight. Unfortunately nature has placed within me a heart formed for sensibility, and I have had the rashness to think, that the person who is the object of my affection, was not ungrateful to the passion that will ever remain alive in my breast.

But oh ! mind too credulous ; long shall I reproach thee, with the ills that have attended me ; had I have been doubtful, this would have inspired a virtuous prudence, and taught me a mode of conduct, that would have wasted me perhaps to the object of my sincerest wishes, and made me happy in her society.

When I first saw Delia ! it was at your father's house. Unacquainted was I with the name of love, and much less the signification of it. I was quite young. I recollect with pleasure the charms of thy person, and the graces that still adorn thee. Complaisant, affable and engaging, I thought her born to please ; without knowing from whence arose the sensation, my soul seemed to be alive to emotions the most agreeable I ever experienced. I saw after her every one with indifference, but considering the different sphere in life in which I moved, inferior to her, I prevailed on myself to forget her.

A long time elapsed before I had again the pleasure of seeing her. In this interval I passed to the Carolinas to settle affairs relative to the state of my deceased father ; the losses occasioned by the revolution, together with a disinclination to pay former contracts, rendered this journey almost futile.

I returned with only the empty pleasure of seeing the towns of Charleston in South, and Wilmington in North Carolina, the recent loss of my dearest parent, and the disappointment in the object that directed me to those places, destroyed all taste for amusement.

I should have tarried in the latter place

place had not an honourable gentleman engaged me to return, ah! what did I not expect from his protestations of friendship! a title that ought to bind with the strongest ties, and render inviolable the promises made under this garb: But how was I deceived! I will pass over this melancholy part of my history, and return to that of my dearest Delia, who I had not the pleasure of seeing for a long time, until finally I was made happy in meeting with her at church.

Conceive my dear friend, the joyful transports I felt on seeing again the object who "sirs within me every scene of love." Years had rolled over, and I was entirely ignorant of what became of her; the instant I saw her, I recognized all the charms my youthful heart had discovered.

A new flame rose from the latent spark; and adding fresh vigour to the earliest, though transient affection, led me to aspire after the happiness of an interview. How to obtain it was the question; her brother, though an acquaintance from school, had lost all his vivacity, and become quite Platonic.

Who to apply to for an introduction to the object of my heart I knew not. Moments like hours passed away, and weeks like endless ages, without the simple gratification of speaking to her a word; the pleasure of seeing and adoring her at church, was, though by no means an empty one, all that I was able to obtain.

My fatal passion crept on apace, and despondent was I rendered by my cruel anxiety; at length I determined to assume courage enough to tender my assistance to help her into her carriage as she often rode from church, to which I was fortunate enough to receive her assent.

Ah! happy moment! how was my heart agitated, the effusions of joy it experienced, to touch the hand of her I loved, and hear soft accents vibrate from her lips, what a moment of felicity! how shall I describe the sweetest sensations! but those hours are past, never! never will they return.

How did I need a friend to convey in some measure the emotions of a heart capable of every tender feeling.

Vol. IV. Jan. 1792.

I could almost have consented to take place of her domestick, rather than have been separated from her. Ah! lovely Delia, when shall I cease to adore thee, my latest breath will not seal my affection; no, the king of terrors himself will not be able to extinguish the flame of genuine love, for after death my shade shall hover invisible around thy earthly frame.

I told you in the former part of my letter, that I had consigned to oblivion, the epistles I had penned for my charmer. I was mistaken, for I have since met with some. Must I recommence my letter on account of this error? no, I will not (because I know the pleasure you ever take, in reading every thing I lay before you, it therefore requires no apology.) The following I have selected for your perusal; it is the first I had prepared, and comes consequently in its natural course. You will find it perhaps inconsistent and faulty. I shall make no attempts to correct it, you shall see it in its spontaneous purity or impurity, as you may please to think of it.

To DELIA.

CAN it be possible, ever adored Delia, that the knowledge of the tender emotions which agitate my breast, can ever so far extend itself as to reach your thoughts, or is it like the morning vapour, which exhales at the approach of the sun and dissipates before it reaches your heart? Shall I in vain implore your reflection upon the situation into which I am plunged by suffering myself to love? ah! cruel passion!—in what manner shall I lay open to your view the conflicting moments of despair and hope, that rage in my breast. I can no longer conceal from you this devouring flame. Carried away by a natural diffidence, I possess not sufficient confidence to introduce myself, to tell you orally the sensations I feel. It is you alone who can calm the anxiety, and render happy or forever miserable, one, who has the rashness to dare, though unknown, to adore you; shall he condemn forever his imprudence, in the method he has taken to make you this avowal of his passion? or shall he owe you an eternal obligation for the favourable reception your candour will afford to the

the true dictates of a heart, vibrating with an interesting and concerned anxiety, waiting your answer. "Please to inform him if he shall have the happiness to call on you. Shall he hope in vain, or shall his wishes be generously granted? Should my letter meet a fortunate reception from your penetrable and humane heart, my blood will flow with redoubled warmth, and my feet obey your summons with an alacrity exceeding thought. I have the honour to be, with the most profound respect, &c.

LINDOR.

The power of expression, my dear friend, falls infinitely short when we attempt to do justice to our feelings; what we cannot convey we must leave to the imagination to finish; the foregoing letter did not contain half I wished to say, or indeed altogether, what I did wish to say. I felt anxious to send it, but my timidity interposed; doubtful of its success I concluded it most prudent to defer it, at least for the present, preferring anxiety of mind with a hope, to the hazard of despair from the commission of an imprudence. What I lost or gained, I am unable to determine.

This letter you will observe was wrote before I had broken silence, with my fair charmer. I was constant in assisting her into her carriage. At length she concluded to walk; this presented me a favourable opportunity of soliciting the pleasure of conducting her; the offer was generously accepted, and the manner of my reception really flattering; her agreeableness and affability were truly pleasing. I was introduced in the most cordial manner to her family, by whom I was received with particular attention; I became more and more charmed with my Delia, her manners appeared divested of that painful softness and frigid reserve too often to be met with, among persons moving in a superiour sphere. I had none of this to complain of; the cold compliments of indifference seemed incompatible with the character of my fair charmer. As my passion advanced, my diffidence increased with no less velocity; these were positions opposite, though not inconsistent or

unnatural. I felt too sensibly the force of both.

I assure you I left no efforts untried to break down the barrier, and open to myself the way to that happiness, the delight of my fancy and desire of my heart, but in vain!—I had many opportunities of discovering that I was by no means indifferent; it remained for me to inform her of the impressions she had made on me. How did I desire to open to her my whole soul; my tongue faltered, I was unable to tell her I loved! thus situated it required a degree of fortitude I did not possess, and for me unattainable.

I must confess I let slip the most favourable moments of making her an avowal of my passion. I wished to recur to my letter, but had not confidence to introduce it. I made but a short visit. I was urged to tarry to tea, but fearful of making my first visit irksome to my new acquaintances, I retired earlier than agreeable. This was of a beautiful summer's day; the woods had not ceased echoing the lost notes of the birds in the neighbouring fields, and the hill tops were yet enjoying the benign rays shed forth from the inexhaustible source of light.

I determined soon to revisit my fair Delia, but to my shame shall I say, that an insurmountable diffidence overpowered my resolution; how many times have I been as far as the door, seized the brass knocker with a determination to make myself heard within, and let it fall gently, trembling! lest by some hazard it might make a noise, or that some person might be behind me, at the moment I hoped to retreat unperceived.

Often do I take a retrospective view of these past times! and contemplate with different sensations of grief and delight, these moments of despair and hope. How easy and discernable is the past, how little so the future; we are often too insensible of errors till after having committed them; experience is a good instructor, though too frequently a severe one; examples may teach us to shun imprudencies, and avoid precipices, before we arrive at the brink; by a common caution the most painful heartfeelings

heartfeelings may be prevented. I confess I was imprudent in cherishing this hopeless passion. Though however preposterous it may appear that while the same sentiment seemed to warm both of our hearts, yet we were continually at the most awful distance from each other. Only a few days, however, at this time separated me from the charming Delia; an annual ball attracted our mutual attention; after being entertained with the performances of the little masters and misses, the spectators performed several dances. I had solicited Delia for my partner who kindly accepted my request: Our conversation was upon indifferent subjects; she was as lively as usual, and her remarks equally animating and agreeable. After the country dances were over, we made ourselves ready for return, the amiable Delia permitting me to accompany her to her house, where I left her to seek repose for those gentle limbs almost exhausted with fatigue. It was near three.

In the evening I returned to take tea with my fair Delia; the polite reception I met, enhanced the joy I felt on seeing her; she appeared to me more lovely than ever, my heart experienced the felicity of these enraptured moments, and my soul seemed wrapt in sweetest bliss; a tune from her spinnet increased if possible my flame.

To hear the instrument echo the light touches of her fingers, delighted me extremely; the tune of, "Bright Phœbus" still vibrates on my ear; oh delightful music! sweetest science. I am pleased with thee, because my charmer is thy votary; old age itself is cheered with thee, enchantingly; "it awakens a glad remembrance of our youthful days, calls back past joys and warms us into transport."

Can you tell me my friend, whence arises this awkward diffidence in the presence of one we love, this idea of intruding and finally this ill timed bashfulness? (I know it is not the case with every one) if it is from the fear of offending, we fall into this error in attempting to avoid it; when we resign our fortitude we discard

the noblest faculty of the soul; then the impetuosity of our passions overwhelms us apace, and makes us victims to that tenderness which is created by an imprudent love. All men cannot possess fortitude in the same degree, and few can command their own hearts. Disappointments serve to try, and sometimes they destroy the natural fortitude with which we are endowed. In this case if our passions increase in proportion to the decrease of our natural fortitude, this renders us disconsolate, unhappy and oftentimes miserable; but to return.

When I repeated my visit I felt a diffidence, I can't express, and I thought a coldness accompanied my reception on the part of Delia: I rather think it imaginary than real; she was stepping from the door when I presented her my respects; she urged me in, and introduced me to her cousin, with whom she intended walking; it was at the edge of a very fine evening; I begged her by no means to suffer me to be an obstacle to any of her determinations, that it would be painful for me to prevent him a happiness, that every one who knew her must envy; she thanked me for my civility, and told me she had often heard I could compliment with grace. I blushed at her reply, insisted on not preventing their walk and wished them a good evening, with as much cheerfulness as the nature of my situation would admit.

My awkward embarrassment was the cause of my not repeating for a long time my visit. I could not really assume confidence enough to call on her, and adopted the alternative of accosting her as she went to church; a step which has caused me the most heart felt sensations, and is too painful for me now to reflect on; a step which might easily have been avoided at the time; but love is blind, and when his little arrows touch our hearts, they infuse a contagion within, which spreads and takes possession of the whole system; it puts out our eyes, destroys the rational use of our faculties, and leads us on to commit atrocities we ever after repent of.

I perceived it was not agreeable to
the

the charming Delia, that any one should overtake her in the street. She made me too sensible of this truth, when one day I addressed her with all the sincerity of a true lover. I could discern at this time a cold reserve in her manners, and though to appearance not insensible to the force of my flame, she made every word she uttered sink deep into my very soul. Such kind of conduct afflicted me greatly; I felt it with a greater degree of poignancy because another was witness to my disgrace (if I may so call it) this was Cleophus with whom she was walking, and of whom she enquired after Phidellus, in a manner seemingly designed to affect my sensibility. I can't recollect all she said, but her expressions I can well remember hurt me exceedingly.——Cleophus separated from her very soon after I had joined them, and when he took his leave of the one, I took my departure from the other. My grief on this occasion was of that kind in which our very souls are taught to share, the blood chilled in my veins, and my feet refused to perform their office.

I stood motionless for some moments after having turned to leave this cruel girl; too sensible of an injury I protested never to see her more.

"Can the dear object from my heart remove,
Or how distinguish penitence from love?
Unequal task, a passion to resign,
A soul so touch'd, so pierc'd, so lost as mine;
Ere such a mind regains its peaceful state,
How often must it love, how often hate;
How often hope, despair, resent, regret,
Conceal, disdain, do all things but forget."

A sentiment quite different succeeded in a few moments the preceding one, and made me repent having left my charmer so abruptly. I reproached myself with possessing too little fortitude, and thought that had I have continued to accompany her, some idea more fortunate than any that had occurred to me, might have suggested itself to my imagination and originated an expression capable of engaging her attention; but these were airy consolations like the shadow without the substance, little calculated to calm the agitations of a heart like mine.

(To be continued.)

AN ACCOUNT OF BENJAMIN LAY.

THERE was a time when the name of this celebrated Christian Philosopher, was familiar to every man, woman, and to nearly every child, in Pennsylvania.—His size, which was not much above four feet, his dress, which was always the same, consisting of light coloured plain clothes, a white hat, and half boots;—his milk white beard, which hung upon his breast; and, above all, his peculiar principles and conduct, rendered him to many, an object of admiration, and to all, the subject of conversation.

He was born in England, and spent the early part of his life at sea. His first settlement was in Barbadoes, as a merchant, where he was soon convinced of the iniquity of the slave trade. He bore an open testimony against it, in all companies, by which means he rendered himself so unpopular, that he left the island in disgust, and settled in the then province of Pennsylvania. He fixed his home at Ab-

ington, ten miles from Philadelphia, from whence he made frequent excursions to the city, and to different parts of the country.

At the time of his arrival in Pennsylvania, he found many of his brethren, the people called Quakers, had fallen so far from their original principles, as to keep negro slaves. He remonstrated with them, both publicly and privately, against the practice; but, frequently with so much indiscreet zeal, as to give great offence. He often disturbed their public meetings, by interrupting or opposing their preachers, for which he was once carried out of a meeting house, by two or three friends.—Upon this occasion he submitted with patience to what he considered a species of persecution.—He lay down at the door of the meeting house, in a shower of rain, till divine worship was ended; nor could he be prevailed upon to rise, till the whole congregation had stepped over him

him in their way to their respective homes.—To shew his indignation against the practice of slave keeping, he once carried a bladder filled with blood into a meeting; and, in the presence of the whole congregation, thrust a sword, which he had concealed under his coat, into the bladder, exclaiming at the same time, “Thus shall God shed the blood of those persons who enslave their fellow creatures.” The terror of this extravagant and unexpected act produced swoonings, in several of the women of the congregation.—He once went into the house of a friend, in Philadelphia, and found him seated at breakfast, with his family around him. Being asked by him to sit down and breakfast with them, he said, “Dost thou keep slaves in thy house?” Upon being answered in the affirmative, he said, “Then I will not partake with thee, of the fruits of thy unrighteousness.”

He took great pains to convince a farmer and his wife, in Chester county, of the iniquity of keeping negro slaves, but to no purpose. They not only kept their slaves, but defended the practice. One day he went into their house, and after a short discourse with them upon the wickedness, and particularly the inhumanity, of separating children from their parents, which was involved in the slave trade, seized the only child of the family, (a little girl about three years old) and pretended to run away with her.—The child cried bitterly, “I will be good,—I will be good,” and the parents shewed signs of being alarmed. Upon observing this scene, Mr. Lay said, very emphatically,—“You see, and feel now a little of the distress you occasion every day, by the inhuman practice of slave keeping.”

This venerable philosopher did not limit his pious testimony against vice to slave keeping alone. He was opposed to every species of extravagance. Upon the introduction of tea, as an article of diet, into Pennsylvania, his wife bought a small quantity of it, with a set of cups and saucers, and brought them home with her. Mr. Lay took them from her, brought them back again to the city, and from the balcony of the court house scattered

the tea, and broke the cups and saucers, in the presence of many hundred spectators, delivering at the same time a striking lecture on the folly of preferring that unwholesome herb, with its expensive appurtenances, to the simple and wholesome diet of our own country.

He possessed a good deal of wit, and was quick at repartee. A citizen of Philadelphia, who knew his peculiarities, once met him in a crowd, at a funeral, in Germantown. Being desirous of entering into a conversation with him that should divert the company, the citizen accosted him, with the most respectful ceremony, and declared himself to be “his most humble servant.” “Art thou my servant,” said Mr. Lay,—“Yes—I am” said the citizen. “Then, said Mr. Lay, (holding up his foot towards him,) clean this shoe.”—This unexpected reply turned the laugh upon the citizen. Being desirous of recovering himself in the opinion of the company, he asked him to instruct him in the way to heaven. “Dost thou indeed wish to be taught,” said Mr. Lay. “I do,” said the citizen. “Then, said Mr. Lay, do justice—love mercy and walk humbly with thy God.”

He wrote a small treatise upon negro slavery, which he brought to Dr. Franklin to be printed. Upon looking over it, the Doctor told him that it was not paged, and that there appeared to be no order or arrangement in it. “It is no matter said Mr. Lay—print any part thou pleaseth first.” This book contained many pious sentiments, and strong expressions against negro slavery; but even the address and skill of Dr. Franklin were not sufficient to connect its different parts together, so as to render it an agreeable or useful work. This book is in the library in the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Lay was extremely attentive to young people. He took great pleasure in visiting schools, where he often preached to the youth. He frequently carried a basket of religious books with him, and distributed them as prizes, among the scholars.

He was fond of reading. In the print of him, which is to be seen in many

many houses in Philadelphia, he is represented with "Tryon on happiness" in his hand, a book which he valued very much, and which he frequently carried with him, in his excursions from home.

He was kind and charitable to the poor, but had no compassion for beggars. He used to say, "there was no man, or woman, who was able to go abroad to beg, that was not able to earn *four pence* a day, and this sum, he said, was enough to keep any person above want, or dependance, in this country."

He was a severe enemy to idleness, inasmuch that when he could not employ himself out of doors, or when he was tired of reading, he used to spend his time in spinning. His common sitting room was hung with skains of thread, spun entirely by himself. All his clothes were of his own manufactory.

He was extremely temperate, in his diet, living chiefly on vegetables—turnips boiled, and afterwards roasted, were his favourite dinner. His drink was pure water. From a desire of imitating our Saviour, in every thing, he once attempted to fast for forty days. This experiment, it is said, had nearly cost him his life. He was obliged to desist from it long before the forty days were expired; but the fasting, it was said, so much debilitated his body, as to accelerate his death. He lived above eighty years, and died in his own house, in Abington, about thirty years ago.

In reviewing the history of this extraordinary man, we cannot help ab-

solving him of his weaknesses, when we contemplate his many active virtues. He was the pioneer of that war, which has since been carried on, so successfully, against the commerce and slavery of the negroes.—Perhaps the turbulence and severity of his temper were necessary to rouse the torpor of the human mind, at the period in which he lived, to this interesting subject. The meekness and gentleness of Anthony Benezet, who completed what Mr. Lay began, would probably have been as insufficient for the work performed by Mr. Lay, as the humble piety of De Renty, or of Thomas A. Kempis, would have been to have accomplished the works of the zealous Luther, or the intrepid Knox in the sixteenth century.

The success of Mr. Lay, in sowing the seeds of a principle which bids fair to produce a revolution in morals,—commerce—and government, in the new, and in the old world, should teach the benefactors of mankind not to despair, if they do not see the fruits of their benevolent propositions, or undertakings, during their lives.—No one seed of truth or virtue ever perished.—Wherever it may be sowed, or even scattered, it will preserve and carry with it the principles of life.—Some of these seeds produce their fruits in a short time, but the most valuable of them, like the venerable oak,—are centuries in growing; but they are unlike the pride of the forests, as well as all other vegetable productions, in being incapable of decay. They exist and bloom for ever.

[*Universal Asylum.*]

EXTRACTS from the ANCIENT RECORDS of MASSACHUSETTS.

JOSIAS PLAISTOWE, for stealing four baskets of corn from the Indians, is ordered to return them eight baskets, to be fined five pounds, and hereafter to be called by the name of Josias, and not Mr. as formerly he used to be.

Captain Stone for abusing Mr. Ludlow, and calling him jostals, is fined an hundred pounds, and prohibited coming within the patent without the

governor's leave, upon pain of death.

Serjeant Perkins, ordered to carry forty turfs to the fort, for being drunk.

Edward Palmer, for his extortion, in taking two pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, for the wood work of Boston stocks, is fined five pounds, and ordered to be set one hour in the stocks.

Captain

Captain Lovel, admonished to take heed of light carriage.

Thomas Petit, for suspicion of slander, idleness, and stubbornness, is censured to be severely whipped, and to be kept in hold.

Catharine, the wife of Richard Cornish, was found suspicious of incontinency, and seriously admonished to take heed.

Daniel Clarke, found to be an immoderate drinker, was fined forty shillings.

John Wedgewood, for being in the

company of drunkards, to be set in the stocks.

John Kitchin, for shewing books which he was commanded to bring to the governor, and forbidden to shew them to any other, and yet shewed them, was fined ten shillings.

Robert Shorthose, for swearing by the blood of God, was sentenced to have his tongue put into a cleft stick, and to stand so for the space of half an hour.

Great numbers of the like kind might be added.

CURIOUS DECREE of the GRAND SEIGNIOR.

[In consequence of his defeat at the battle of Belgrade.]

ASHMEDSELIM, Sultan, Emperor of the East and of the West, Lord of Lords, true imitator of the prophet Mahomet, &c. The Grand Sultan being apprehensive, that the hand of the great God is stretched out against his government, his subjects, and his empire, since he permits them to be oppressed and tormented by their enemies the christians, who have vanquished them several times, both by sea and land, and taken from them a large extent of country; and all this, as it appears to him, because the mussulmen have corrupted themselves, and become too confident of their power: Wherefore, to appease the wrath of God, and of his prophet Mahomet, he expressly orders, That on Friday after new moon, in the fifth, sixth, and seventh months, all and singular his subjects shall keep a rigorous fast all that day, and abstain from meat and drink, from the rising of the sun, till that of the stars. On that day, the Musti, and other ecclesiastical servants, clothed with penitential garments of hair-cloth, with down cast eyes, beards uncombed, and all in tears, shall repair first to the publick places, and afterwards to the mosques, crying with all their strength, "Ya mo, fateh ilab-wab," i. e. Open the gates of thy favour. In the island of Mecca, the prophet's coffin shall be laid open, and exposed to publick view upon silver tressels, perfumed with incense, and filled with the bones of servants

and spahis killed in the battle; that the prophet, moved by so great and so sensible a loss, may be induced to appease the wrath of the great God. This to be performed during these three Fridays, the coffin carried through the streets and in the fields; and all the pilgrims and inhabitants of the mosques, with the Chiefs of the trades, shall make the round seven times, singing, with a doleful voice, the canticle of lamentation, on account of this terrible destruction. No instrument of musick shall be heard, but only cries of sorrow and an universal mourning; and, on the last day of fasting, a solemn and general procession shall be made, ten miles round, in the following order:

"First, The procession shall begin with a coffin filled with dead men's bones, broken scimitars, flatted cuirasses, broken bows, and blunt arrows. All these things shall be carried by six hundred Turks clothed in penitential habits, bare footed and bare headed, without turbans.

2. "Shall follow three hundred mussulmen, with habits dyed in blood and strewed with ashes, striking their breasts, with lamentable oncries and doleful howlings.

3. "Six thousand men, naked from their shoulders to their girdles, shall lash their breasts and shoulders with thorns, till the blood droppeth on the ground, without their wiping it off.

4. "The coffin of the prophet, supported by thirty spahis without turbans,

bans, surrounded by four hundred Bashaws, with drawn scimitars, to destroy all who shall look on the coffin without respect, and whole bodies shall be cast to the dogs.

5. "At every quarter of a mile, an afs and a jew shall be killed, and left lying on the ground in their blood.

6. "Thirty land Bashaws, shall be without purple, and with pityful turbans of a black stuff dipped in the blood of the afs and jew, having one hand tied behind to their shoulder, without scimitars, but with tails of black horses dragging on the ground to make the dust rise.

7. "Three thousand janizaries, without arms, having sticks in their hands trailing on the ground shall cry, "Alla hafbi sagavuri!" i. e. God

is my protector ! let him pardon me !

8. "A chest filled with silver to be thrown to the people, but not to be gathered, till the procession be over, under pain of being impaled alive.

9. "In fine, this procession shall be closed by an innumerable multitude of people, in the midst of whom there shall be an hundred of Turkish penitents, who with knives shall cut off the flesh off their arms, breasts, and faces, the better to appease the wrath of the great God and his prophet Mahomet ; and, at every quarter of a mile, they shall lift up their right hand, and cry, with all their strength, "Alla sifai sededni Ahday." i. e. I invoke God with my mouth, that he may fortify me against my enemies.

THE DISTRESSES OF A FRONTIER INHABITANT.

[By HECTOR ST. JOHN.]

"YOU know the position of our settlement ; and I need not therefore describe it. To the west it is inclosed by a chain of mountains, reaching to — ; to the east, the country is as yet but thinly inhabited ; we are almost insulated, and the houses are at a considerable distance from each other. From the mountains we have but too much reason to expect our dreadful enemy ; the wilderness is a harbour where it is impossible to find them. It is a door through which they can enter our country whenever they please ; and, as they seem determined to destroy the whole chain of frontiers, our fate cannot be far distant : From Lake Champlain, almost all has been conflagrated one after another. What renders these incursions still more terrible is, that they most commonly take place in the dead of the night : We never go to our fields but we are seized with an involuntary fear, which lessens our strength, and weakens our labour. No other subject of conversation intervenes between the different accounts, which spread through the country, of successive acts of devastation ; and these told in chimney corners, swell themselves in our affrighted imaginations into the most terrific ideas !

We never sit down either to dinner or supper, but the least noise immediately spreads a general alarm and prevents us from enjoying the comfort of our meals. The very appetite proceeding from labour and peace of mind is gone ; we eat just enough to keep us alive : Our sleep is disturbed by the most frightful dreams ; sometimes I start awake, as if the great hour of danger was come ; at other times the howling of our dogs seem to announce the arrival of the enemy : We leap out of bed and run to arms ; my poor wife with panting bosom and silent tears takes leave of me, as if we were to see each other no more ; she snatches the youngest children from their beds, who, suddenly awakened, increase by their innocent questions the horror of the dreadful moment. She tries to hide them in the cellar, as if our cellar was inaccessible to the fire. I place all my servants at the windows, and myself at the door, where I am determined to perish. Fear industriously increases every sound ; we all listen ; each communicates to the other his ideas and conjectures. We remain thus sometimes for whole hours, our hearts and our minds racked by the most anxious suspense : What a dreadful situation, a thousand times worse than

than that of a soldier engaged in the midst of the most severe conflict ! Sometimes feeling the spontaneous courage of a man, I seem to wish for the decisive minute ; the next instant a message from my wife, sent by one of the children, puzzling me beside with their little questions, unmans

me : Away goes my courage, and I descend again into the deepest despondency. At last finding that it was a false alarm, we return once more to our beds ; but what good can the kind sleep of nature do to us when interrupted by such scenes !”

ANECDOTE of the C Z A R I V A N.

THE Czar Ivan, who reigned over Russia about the middle of the sixteenth century, frequently went out disguised, in order to discover the opinion which the people entertained of his administration. One day, in a solitary walk near Moscow, he entered a small village, and pretending to be overcome by fatigue, implored relief from several of the inhabitants. His dress was ragged ; his appearance mean ; and what ought to have excited the compassion of the villagers, and ensured his reception, was productive of refusal. Full of indignation at such inhuman treatment, he was just going to leave the place, when he perceived another habitation, to which he had not applied for assistance. It was the poorest cottage in the village. The Emperor hastened to this, and knocked at the door ; a peasant opened it, and asked him what he wanted.—“ I am almost dying with fatigue and hunger,” answered the Czar ; “ can you give me a lodging for one night ?” “ Alas !” said the peasant, taking him by the hand, “ you will have but poor fare here ; you are come at an unlucky time : My wife is in labour ; her cries will not let you sleep : But come in, come in ; you will at least be sheltered from the cold ; and such as we have you shall be welcome to.” —The peasant then made the Czar enter a little room full of children ; in a cradle were two infants sleeping soundly ; a girl, three years old, was sleeping on a rug near the cradle ; while her two sisters, the one five years old, the other seven, were on their knees, crying, and praying to God for their mother, who was in a room adjoining, and whose piteous

plaints and groans were distinctly heard.—“ Stay here,” said the peasant to the Emperor, “ I will go and get something for your supper.” —He went out and soon returned with some black bread, eggs and honey.—“ You see all I can give you,” said the peasant ; “ partake of it with my children. I must go and assist my wife.” —“ Your charity, your hospitality,” said the Czar, “ must bring down blessings upon your house : I am sure God will reward your goodness.” —“ Pray to God, my good friend,” replied the peasant, “ pray to God Almighty, that she may have a safe delivery ; that is all I wish for.” —“ And is that all you wish to make you happy ?” —“ Happy ! judge for yourself : I have five fine children ; a dear wife that loves me ; a father and mother both in health ; and my labour is sufficient to support them all.” —“ Do your father and mother live with you ?” —Certainly, they are in the next room with my wife.” —“ But your cottage here is so very small !” —“ It is large enough ; it can hold us all.” —The good peasant then went to his wife, who an hour after was happily delivered. Her husband, in a transport of joy, brought the child to the Czar : “ Look” said he, “ look, this is the sixth she has brought me ! What a fine hearty child he is ! May God preserve him as he has done my others !” The Czar, sensibly affected by this scene, took the infant in his arms : “ I know” said he, “ from the physiognomy of this child, that he will be quite fortunate, he will arrive, I am certain, at great preferment.” —The peasant smiled at this prediction, and that instant the two eldest

eldest girls came to kiss their new-born brother, and their grand mother came also to take him back. The little ones followed her: And the peasant, laying himself down upon his bed of straw, invited the stranger to do the same. In a moment the peasant was in a sound and peaceful sleep; but the Czar, sitting up, looked around and contemplated every thing with an eye of tenderness and emotion—the sleeping children and their sleeping father. An undisturbed silence reigned in the cottage.—“What a happy calm! What delightful tranquillity!” said the Emperor: “Avarice and ambition, suspicion and remorse never enter here. How sweet is the sleep of innocence!”—In such reflections and on such a bed, did the mighty Emperor of all the Russias spend the night! The peasant awoke at break of day, and his guest, taking leave of him said, “I must return to Moscow, my friend—I am acquainted there with a very benevolent man, to whom I shall take care to mention your kind treatment of me. I can prevail upon him to stand god father to your child. Promise me, therefore, that you will wait for me, that I may be present at the christening: I will be back in three hours at farthest.—The peasant did not think much of this mighty promise; but in the good nature of his heart, he consented, however, to the stranger’s request.

The Czar immediately took his leave; the three hours were soon gone; and nobody appeared. The peasant, therefore, followed by his family, was preparing to carry his child to church; but as he was leaving his cottage, he heard on a sudden, the trampling of horses, and the rattling of many coaches. He looked out, and presently saw a multitude of horses, and a train of splendid carriages. He knew the imperial guards, and instantly called his family to come and see the Emperor go by. They all run out in a hurry, and stood before the door. The horsemen and carriages soon formed a circular line; and, at last, the state coach of the Czar stopped, opposite the good peasant’s door. The guards kept back the crowd,

which the hopes of seeing their sovereign had collected together. The coach door was opened; the Czar alighted, and advancing to his host, thus addressed him: “I promised you a god father; I am come to fulfill my promise; give me your child, and follow me to the church.”—The peasant stood like a statue; now looked at the Emperor with the mingled emotions of astonishment and joy; now observing his magnificent robes, and the costly jewels with which they were adorned; and now turned to the crowd of nobles that surrounded him. In this profusion of pomp he could not discover the poor stranger who had laid all night with him upon straw. The Emperor, for some moments, silently enjoyed his perplexity, and then addressed him thus: “Yesterday you performed the duties of humanity: To day I am come to discharge the most delightful duty of a sovereign, that of recompensing virtue. I shall not remove you from a situation to which you do so much honour, and the innocence and tranquillity of which I envy. But I will bestow upon you such things as may be useful to you. You shall have numerous flocks, rich pastures, and a house that will enable you to exercise the duties of hospitality with pleasure. Your new born child shall be my ward; for you may remember,” continued the Emperor, smiling, “that I prophesied he would be fortunate.”—The good peasant could not speak; but with tears of grateful sensibility in his eyes, he ran instantly to fetch the child, brought him to the Emperor, and laid him respectfully at his feet. This excellent sovereign was quite affected: he took the child in his arms and carried him to church; and, after the ceremony was over, unwilling to deprive him of his mother’s milk, he took him to the cottage, and ordered that he should be sent to him, as soon as he could be weaned. The Czar faithfully observed his engagement, caused the boy to be educated in his palace, provided amply for his future settlement in life, and continued ever after to heap favours upon the virtuous peasant and his family.

AFFECTING

AFFECTING STORY of Mrs. HOWE.

[From HUMPHREY's Life of General PUTNAM.]

AT the house of Col. Schuyler, Major Putnam became acquainted with Mrs. Howe, a fair captive, whose history would not be read without emotion, if it could be written in the same affecting manner, in which I have often heard it told. She was still young and handsome herself, though she had two daughters of marriageable age. Distress, which had taken somewhat from the original redundancy of her bloom, and added a softening paleness to her cheeks, rendered her appearance the more engaging. Her face, that seemed to be formed for the assemblage of dimples and smiles, was clouded with care. The natural sweetness was not, however, soured by despondency and petulance; but chastened by humility and resignation. This mild daughter of sorrow looked as if she had known the day of prosperity, when serenity and gladness of soul were the intimates of her bosom. That day was past, and the once lively features now assumed a tender melancholy, which witnessed her irreparable loss. She needed not the customary weeds of mourning, or the fallacious pageantry of woe to prove her widowed state. She was in that stage of affliction, when the excess is so far abated as to permit the subject to be drawn into conversation without opening the wound afresh. It is then rather a source of pleasure than pain to dwell upon the circumstances in narration. Every thing conspired to make her story interesting. Her first husband had been killed and scalped by the Indians some years before. By an unexpected assault in 1756, upon fort Dummer, where she then happened to be present with Mr. Howe, her second husband, the savages carried the fort, murdered the greater part of the garrison, mangled in death her husband, and led her away with seven children into captivity. She was for some months kept with them: And during their rambles she was frequently on the point of perishing with hunger, and as often subjected to hardships seemingly intolerable to one of so delicate a frame. Some time after the career

of her miseries began, the Indians selected a couple of their young men to marry her daughters. The fright and disgust which the intelligence of this intention occasioned to these poor young creatures, added infinitely to the sorrows and perplexities of the frantick mother. To prevent the hated connection, all the activity of female resource was called into exertion. She found an opportunity of conveying to the Governour a petition that her daughters might be received into a convent for the sake of securing the salvation of their souls. Happily the pious fraud succeeded.

“About the same time the savages separated, and carried off her other five children into different tribes. She was ransomed by an elderly French officer, for four hundred livres. Of no avail were the cries of this tender mother—a mother desolated by the loss of her children, who were thus torn from her fond embraces, and removed many hundred miles from each other, into the utmost recesses of Canada. With them (could they have been kept together) she would most willingly have wandered to the extremities of the world, and accepted as a desirable portion, the cruel lot of slavery for life; but she was precluded from the sweet hope of ever beholding them again. The insufferable pang of parting, and the idea of eternal separation, planted the arrows of despair deep in her soul. Though all the world was but a desert, and all the inhabitants were then indifferent to her—yet the loveliness of her appearance in sorrow had awakened affections, which, in the aggravations of her troubles, were to become a new source of afflictions.

The officer, who had bought her of the Indians had a son who also held a commission and resided with his father. During her continuance in the same house, at St. John's, the double attachment of the father and son, rendered her situation extremely distressing. It is true the calmness of age delighted to gaze respectfully on her beauty, but the impetuosity of youth was fired to madness by the sight

fight of her charms. One day the son, whose attentions had been long lavished on her in vain, finding her alone in a chamber, forcibly seized her hand and declared that he would now satiate the passions which she had so long refused to indulge. She recurred to entreaties, struggles and tears, those prevalent female weapons, which the distraction of danger not less than promptness of genius is wont to supply: While he, in the delirium of vexation and desire, snatched a dagger and swore he would put an end to her life if she persisted to struggle. Mrs. Howe, assumed the dignity of conscious virtue, told him it was what she most ardently wished, and begged him to plunge the poinard through her heart, since the mutual importunities and jealousies of such rivals had rendered her life, though innocent, more irksome and insupportable than death itself. Struck with a momentary compunction, he seemed to relent, and relax his hold—and she, availing herself of his irresolution or absence of mind, escaped down stairs. In her disordered state, she told the whole transaction to his father, who directed her in future to sleep in a small bed at the foot of that in which his wife lodged. The affair soon reached the Governour's ears, and the young officer was, shortly afterwards, sent on a tour of duty to Detroit. This gave her a short respite, but she dreaded his return, and the humiliating insults for which she might be reserved. Her children too, were ever present to her melancholy mind. A stranger, a widow, a captive, she knew not where to apply for relief; she had heard of the name of Schuyler; she was yet to learn that it was only another appellation for the friend of suffering humanity.

As that excellent man was on his way from Quebec to the Jerseys, under a parole for a limited time, she came with feeble and trembling steps to him. The same maternal passion, which sometimes overcomes the timidity of nature in the birds, when plundered of their callow nestlings, emboldened her, notwithstanding her native diffidence, to disclose those griefs which were ready to devour her

in silence. While her delicate aspect was heightened to a glowing blush, for fear of offending by an inexcusable importunity, or of transgressing the rules of propriety, by representing herself as being an object of admiration; she told, with artless simplicity, all the story of her woes. Colonel Schuyler from the moment became her protector and endeavoured to procure her liberty. The person who purchased her from the savages, unwilling to part with so fair a purchase, demanded a thousand livres as her ransom. But Col. Schuyler, on his return to Quebec, obtained from the Governour, an order, in consequence of which Mrs. Howe was given up to him for four hundred livres.—Nor did his active goodness rest, until every one of her five sons was restored to her.

Business having made it necessary that Col. Schuyler should precede the prisoners who were exchanged, he recommended the fair captive to the protection of his friend Putnam. She had just recovered from the measles when the party was preparing to set off for New-England. By this time, the young French officer had returned, with his passion rather increased than abated by absence.—He pursued her wheresoever she went, and, although he could make no advances in her affection, he seemed resolved by perseverance to carry his point. Mrs. Howe, terrified at his treatment, was obliged to keep constantly near Major Putnam, who informed the young officer that he should protect that lady at the risque of his life. However this amorous and rash lover, in whose boiling veins such an agitation was excited, that while he was speaking of her, the blood would gush from his nostrils, followed the prisoner to Lake Champlain; and when the boat in which the fair captive had embarked had pushed from the shore, he jumped into the lake and swam after her, until it rowed out of sight. Whether he perished in this distracted state of mind, or returned to the shore, is not known.

In the long march from captivity, through an inhospitable wilderness, encumbered with five small children, she

she suffered incredible hardships. Though endowed with masculine fortitude, she was extremely feminine in her strength, and must have fainted in the way, had it not been for the assistance of Major Putnam. There were a thousand good offices which the helplessness of her condition demanded, and which the gentleness of his nature delighted to perform. He assisted in leading her little ones, and carrying them over the swampy grounds, and runs of water, with which their course was frequently intersected. He mingled his own mews with that of the widow and the fatherless, and assisted them in supplying and preparing their provisions. Upon arriving within the settlements, they experienced a reciprocal regret at separation, and were only consoled by the expectation of soon mingling in the embraces of their former acquaintances and dearest connections.

After the conquest of Canada in

1766, she made a journey to Quebec, in order to bring back her two daughters whom she had left in a convent. She found one of them married to a French officer; the other, having contracted a great fondness for the religious sisterhood, with reluctance consented to leave them and return.

A few years previous to the war between Great-Britain and America, a question of some consequence arose respecting the title of the lands in Hinsdale (the town in which Mrs. Howe resided) inasmuch that it was deemed expedient, that an agent should be sent to England to advocate the claim of the town. It may be mentioned as a proof of the acknowledged superiority of the understanding and address of this gentlewoman, that she was universally designated for the mission. But the dispute was fortunately accommodated to the satisfaction of the people, without their being obliged to make use of her talents."

FOURTEEN CAUSES which ENRICH a COUNTRY.

[By DEAN SWIFT.]

I. **THE** first cause of a kingdom's flourishing is, the fruitfulness of the soil to produce the necessaries and conveniences of life; not only sufficient for the inhabitants, but for exportation into other countries.

II. The second cause is, The industry of the people in working up all their native commodities to the last degree of manufacture.

III. The third is, The convenience of safe ports, and havens, to carry out their own goods as much manufactured, and bring in those of others as little manufactured as the nature of mutual commerce will allow.

IV. The fourth is that the natives should as much as possible export and import their goods in vessels of their own timber, and made in their own country.

V. The fifth is a free trade with all foreign countries which will permit them, except those who are at war with their own Prince or State.

VI. The sixth is, by being govern-

ed by laws made with their own consent, for otherwise they are not a free people.—And therefore all appeals for justice, or applications for favour or preferment to another country, are so many grievous impoverishments.

VII. The seventh is, by improvement of land, encouragement of agriculture, and thereby increasing the number of people, without which any country, however blessed by nature, must continue poor.

VIII. The eighth is the residence of the Prince or chief administrator of the civil power.

IX. The ninth is the concourse of foreigners for education, curiosity, or pleasure, or as to a general mart of trade.

X. The tenth is by disposing all offices of honour, profit, or trust, only to the natives, or at least with very few exceptions, where strangers have long inhabited the country, and are supposed to understand and regard the interests of it as their own.

XI.

XI. The eleventh is, when the rents of lands and profits of employments are spent in the country which produced them, and not in another, the former of which will certainly happen where the love of our native country prevails.

XII. The twelfth is by the publick revenues being all spent and employed at home, except on occasion of a foreign war.

XIII. The thirteenth is where the

people are not obliged, unless they find it for their own interest or convenience, to receive any monies except of their own coinage, by a publick mint, after the manner of all civilized nations.

XIV. The fourteenth is a disposition of the people of a country to wear their own manufactures, and import as few incitements to luxury, either in clothes, furniture, food, or drink, as they can live conveniently without.

On the CLIMATE of SOUTH CAROLINA.

[By Dr. BUDD.]

THE state of South Carolina lies between the 32d and 35th degrees of north latitude. Charleston, the capital of the state lies in the same latitude with Jerusalem—a climate that produces so quick vegetation, that made it a land of plenty, “a land that flowed with milk and honey.”

It was in this blessed climate, God Almighty placed his chosen people, between the torrid and frigid zones, that they might not be burnt up by the constant heats of the former, nor pinched by the excessive cold of the latter. I believe he chose that climate for them, because there was not one more agreeable on the face of the earth. The lower part of Carolina, for 60 or 70 miles from the sea, is extremely level. The upland is sandy; and is covered with large pine, oak, and hickory timber; when cultivated, it produces good Indian corn, indigo, rye, oats, peas, potatoes, fine vegetables of every kind, and plenty of grafs for cattle: It is intersected with a number of large rivers, creeks, and small rivulets; and abounds with large swamps, that reward the labour of the planters, with fine crops of rice. The immense profit the planters make by raising this last article, prevents their ditching and draining the land, or it would bring fine hemp, flax, and oats. This part of the country, a little distance from the sea, is very unhealthy, owing to the stagnated water in the swamps, and large reservoirs of water kept up with dams

by the planters, to water their rice, in the proper season.

The middle country, thirty, forty, or fifty miles farther back, in different parts, is like the lower: But in many places, particularly on Savannah river, there are extensive tracts of good wheat land, with rich swamps, bordering on pine lands, which will be a fine range for cattle, and an inexhaustible source of timber for the inhabitants, as the timber will grow as fast as it is possible for them to cut it: Several fine mills have been erected near the Three Runs, where the lumber is taken by water from the mills to Savannah, and shipped to the West Indies. This part of the country enjoys the advantages of a good soil, a healthy climate, and a fine range for cattle.

Farther from the ocean, the lands are much higher, and the soil equal to any in the world: It produces fine crops of wheat, cotton, hemp, tobacco, &c. &c. in much greater quantities than any lands in the northern states. I have been credibly informed, that 70 or 80 bushels of corn have been raised on an acre; and that 50 bushels in some places are a middling crop. Uninterrupted health reigns in this part of the state, as much as in any part of the inhabited world: Here temperance and exercise will almost ensure long life; and every necessary, convenience, and luxury the heart of man can wish to enjoy, may be had here.

One great advantage this country has

has, over the northern states, is, that the men are not obliged to work for the beasts, the winter being so mild, that the cattle are fat in the woods all the year : This prevents a great deal of hard labour, which must be done in the hottest season, in the northern states. Where there is a large range, a man may increase his stock to what number he pleases : Some men have marked fifteen hundred head of calves in a year. The climate is not hotter in the months of June, July, and August, in the lower part of this state, than it is in the lower part of New Jersey ; nor is it hotter in the upper part, than it is in the high eastern part of that state. The spring and fall are exceedingly agreeable : And in the coldest season of the year, our gardens furnish us with fresh vegetables. Every kind of fruit that Britain or the northern states produce, may be raised in South Carolina ; also good oranges, limes, lemons, figs, and grapes. Wine has been made equal to any in the world for strength and flavour ; and will, in time, be an article of exportation. The land produces good cotton, some of which has been exported to the northern states. Great quantities of raw silk, made at a Swiss settlement, Purisburg, have been exported to London, which brought a high price ; and yielded a handsome profit to the cultivators. They have already discovered, in many places, large bodies of good iron ore, of which excellent bar iron, castings, &c. have been made : And in many places, lead, tin, and copper ore have been found ; but not yet worked to much advantage : Silver and gold are to be procured in great plenty, by tilling the earth, manufactories, trade, &c.

Three acts of the legislature have lately been passed, to clear out Santee, Catawba, Ashley, Cooper, and Edisto rivers ; this will open an inland navigation to the extremities of the state, and a number of hands are now employed in the work : This will be of immense service to the planters ; and in a few years will double the exports of this place. The exports from Charleston, since the peace, have a-

mounted to half a million sterling, one year with another ; and by the appearance of the present crop, will amount to near twice that sum this year.

We have great plenty of European, East, and West India goods, and some good mechanics. Much more might be said with the strictest truth, in commendation of this state : But those, who are chilled with the northwest winds—deprived of seeing the face of the earth, by the ice and snow, for six months in the year—and obliged to work hard in the hot broiling sun in the summer, to provide for the winter, may think I have already said too much.

But it is now time to turn the picture, and give you an account of the inconveniences of this country—We have wolves, bears, panthers, wild cats, and rattle snakes : And men, that are worse than all the rest, are as plenty here as in any of the northern states : Those venomous reptiles and bloody beasts of prey, seldom attack a man, when they come in his way. But we have something that destroys more of the human species than all I have mentioned—it will attack you at your work—and on your pillow—in your most jovial hours—and in your hours of devotion : This monster is well known in all the United States, by the name of Laziness.

Most of the inhabitants of the northern states, who come to South Carolina, find the climate extremely agreeable, the first six or eight years, in which time, by their industry, they acquire larger fortunes than they ever expected to be possessed of ; and begin to live in ease and affluence : They then discover that it is too hot for a white man to work, even in the winter : They first lay aside all useful labour ; and divert themselves with fishing, hunting, and riding on horseback, or in carriages ; visit their neighbours ; and drink plentifully of wine, punch, or strong grog, to keep out the heat. But in a while, all kinds of exercise become too fatiguing : And they live at their ease and wallow in luxury ; till death, out of pity to their families and acquaintance, removes the nuisance.

Thus,

Thus, sir, I have given you a faithful description of this country—if I have erred in any thing, it is owing to my being misinformed, and not for want of my making the best inquiry

in my power, for the fifteen years I have resided in this state. I am your humble servant.

J. BUDD.

July, 1787.

SINGULARITIES of CHINA.

THE most extraordinary of the animals of China, is that which resembles the rat, but which is of the size of the elephant. Its haunts are in obscure caverns, and it carefully avoids the light. It supplies an ivory as white as that of the elephant, but which does not split, and is more easily worked.

One of the most beautiful birds of this country, if not of the whole world, is the golden pheasant; as remarkable for the beautiful proportion of its body, as for the brilliancy, vivacity, and variety of its colours. A bright red and yellow shade its wings and tail, and it bears a superb turf on its head. The flesh of this bird is more delicate than that of the European pheasant.

The most singular of their fish is that mentioned by the Emperor Ki-en-long, in his panegyrick on *Mouk-den*. This animal appears to be only half a fish; it is flat, and, in form, resembles the sole of a shoe; its scales are fine, its colour dark; it has only one eye, and has scales and fins only on one side; so that it cannot swim single, but must join itself with its companion, and the two thus united seem to form but one animal.

In the forests of Tartary, north of the great wall, a species of flying fox is found; the wings are nothing more than thin membranes, which extending from one foot to the other terminate at the tail, and the animal can fly only from a high tree to a lower; he cannot mount.

China contains a precious animal which, though common enough there, is found no where else; it is the musk deer, the perfume of which is perfect. The bag which contains the musk, is closed by a very thin skin, and cover-

ed by fine hair. The flesh of this roebuck is good to eat, and is served at the most delicate tables. The female has no musk, or, at least, what she has is without odour. This animal usually feeds on serpents, for although the serpents here are enormous, the musk deer finds no trouble in killing them; they being so stupefied by the scent of the musk, as to remain motionless.

The handsomest quadruped of China is a stag, which never grows larger than a common dog.—Mandarines and princes purchase them at a dear rate, and keep them as curiosities in their gardens. They have another species exceedingly large, which they call the horse stag.

The Chinese horses have neither the beauty, strength, nor speed of our's, nor do the inhabitants know how to break them: They are obliged to geld them, after which they become gentle and familiar. The military horses are so timid, as to fly at the neighing of their Tartarian brethren—and this timidity is characteristic of their riders; it is not therefore astonishing that the Chinese have been so often conquered by the Tartars.

A species of tyger, without tail and with the body of a dog, is found in China; this of all animals is said to be the most ferocious and swift:—But the Chinese have lately found a method of destroying them. They assemble towards evening, and, enclosed by a strong palisade, imitate the cry of the tyger, which brings together all that are in the neighbourhood, and while the tygers endeavour to root up the palisade, the Chinese kill them with their arrows.

[*Gen. Hist. of China.*

SINGULAR ADVENTURE of a SPANISH WOMAN.

WHEN the Spaniards, first laid the foundation of Buenos Ayres, in 1535, the new colony wanted provisions. All who attempted to procure them were murdered by the savages; and it became necessary to forbid any one, upon pain of death, from going beyond the limits of the new settlement.

A woman, whom hunger had certainly inspired with resolution to brave the fear of death, eluded the vigilance of the guards who were posted round the colony, to preserve it from the dangers it was exposed to in consequence of the famine.

Maldonata, for such was the name of the fugitive, having wandered about for some time in unknown and unfrequented roads, entered a cave to repose herself.

A lioness, whom she met with there, filled her with extreme terror, which was soon changed into surprise, when she perceived this formidable animal approaching her with signs of fear, and then caressing and licking her hands, with mournful cries, rather calculated to excite compassion than dread.

Maldonata soon perceived that the lioness was with whelp, and that her groans were the complaints of a dam who calls for help to get rid of her burthen. Maldonata was inspired with courage, and assisted the effort of nature, in that painful moment when she seems reluctantly to give life to all beings, which they are to enjoy for so short a time. The lioness, being safely delivered, soon went out in quest of provision, which she brought and laid at the feet of her benefactress. She daily shared it with the little whelps, who, brought into life by her assistance, and bred up with her, seemed by their playful and harmless bites to acknowledge an obligation, which their dam repaid with the tenderest marks of attention: But when they grew bigger, and found themselves impelled by natural instinct to seek their own prey, and sufficiently strong to seize and devour it, the family dispersed in the woods;

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and the lioness, who was no longer called to the cave by maternal tenderness, disappeared likewise to roam about the forest, which her hunger daily depopulated.

Maldonata, alone and without sustenance, was forced to quit a cavern which was an object of terror to so many living creatures, but which her pity had made a place of safety for her.

She now felt the want of a society that had been of such signal service to her: she did not wander for any considerable time, before she fell into the hands of the savages.

She had been fed by a lion and was made a slave of by men. She was soon after retaken by the Spaniards, who brought her back to Buenos Ayres. The commandant, more savage than the lions or the wild Indians, did not think her sufficiently punished for her flight by all the dangers and miseries she had endured; he had the cruelty to order her to be tied to a tree in the middle of a wood, and there left to starve or to be devoured by wild beasts.

Two days after some soldiers went to see what was become of the unhappy victim; they found her alive surrounded by hungry tygers, who were eager to devour her, but were kept at a distance by a lioness who lay at her feet with her whelps.

The sight struck the soldiers motionless with pity and terror. When the lioness saw them she withdrew from the tree, as if to make room for them to unbind her benefactress; but when they took her away the animal followed slow at some distance endeavouring to comfort by her caresses and tender complaints, the wonder of gratitude which the woman was relating to her deliverers.

The lioness with her whelps for some time followed her footsteps, shewing all the same marks of regret and affliction, that a disconsolate family express when they attend a beloved father or son, who is going to embark for a place, from whence he may never return.

The

The commander was informed of the whole adventure by his soldiers; and this example of gratitude in an animal so ferocious awakened in him those feelings, which his savage heart

had undoubtedly lost in crossing the seas, and he suffered a woman to live, who had been so visibly protected by heaven.

The DEATH of MAHOMET.

[From the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. By EDWARD GIBBON, Esq.]

UNTIL the age of 63 years, the strength of Mahomet was equal to the temporal and spiritual fatigues of his mission. His epileptick fits, and absurd calumny of the Greeks, would be an object of piety rather than abhorrence; but he seriously believed that he was poisoned at Chaibar, by the revenge of a Jewish female. During four years, the health of the prophet declined; his infirmities increased; but his mortal disease was a fever of 14 days, which deprived him by intervals of reason. As soon as he was conscious of his danger, he edified his brethren by the humility of his virtue or penitence. "If there be any man," said the apostle from the pulpit, "whom I have unjustly scourged, I submit my own back to the lash of retaliation. Have I aspersed the reputation of a Mussulman? let him proclaim my fault in the face of the congregation. Has any one been despoiled of his goods? the little that I possess shall compensate the principal and interest of the debt." "Yes," replied a voice from the crowd, "I am intitled to three drachms of silver." Mahomet heard the complaint, satisfied the demand, and thanked his creditor for accusing him in this world rather than at the day of judgment. He beheld with temperate firmness the approach of death; enfranchised his slaves (seventeen men, as they are named, and eleven women)—minutely directed the order of his funeral, and moderated the lamentations of his weeping friends, on whom he bestowed the benediction of peace. Until the third day before his death, he regularly performed the function of publick prayer: The choice of Abubeker to supply his place, appeared to mark that ancient and faithful friend as his successor, in the sacerdotal and regal office; but he

prudently declined the risk and envy of a more explicit nomination. At a moment when his faculties were visibly impaired, he called for pen and ink, to write, or more properly to dictate, a divine book, the sum and accomplishment of all his revelations: A dispute arose in the chamber, whether it should be allowed to supersede the authority of the Koran; and the prophet was forced to reprove the indecent vehemence of his disciples. If the slightest credit may be afforded to the traditions of his wife and companions, he maintained in the bosom of his family, and to the last moments of his life, the dignity of an apostle, and the faith of an enthusiast; described the visits of Gabriel, bid an everlasting farewell to the earth, and expressed his lively confidence, not only of the mercy, but of the favour of the Supreme Being. In a familiar discourse he had mentioned his special prerogative, that the angel of death was not allowed to take his soul until he had respectfully asked the permission of the prophet. The request was granted; and Mahomet immediately fell into the agony of his dissolution: His head was reclined on the lap of Ayesha, the best beloved of all his wives; he fainted with the violence of pain; recovering his spirits, he raised his eyes towards the roof of the house, and, with a steady look though a faltering voice, uttered the last broken, though articulate words: "O God! * * * * * pardon my sins, * * * * * Yes, * * * I come, * * * * * among my fellow citizens on high:" And thus peaceably expired on a carpet spread upon the floor. An expedition for the conquest of Syria, was stopped by this mournful event: The army halted at the gates of Medina; the chiefs were assembled round their dying master.

master. The city, more especially the house of the prophet, was a scene of clamorous sorrow or silent despair: Fanaticism alone could suggest a ray of hope and consolation. "How can he be dead, our witness, our intercessor, our mediator with God? By God he is not dead; like Moses and Jesus he is wrapt in a holy trance, and speedily will he return to his faithful people." The evidence of sense was disregarded; and Omar unsheathing his scymetar threatened to strike off the heads of the infidels, who should dare to affirm that the prophet was no more. The tumult was appeased by the weight and moderation of Abubeker.

"Is it Mahomet," said he to Omar and the multitude, "or the God of Mahomet, whom you worship. The God of Mahomet, liveth forever, but the apostle was a mortal like ourselves, and according to his own prediction, he has experienced the common fate of mortality." He was piously interred by the hands of his nearest kinsman, on the same spot on which he expired; Medina has been sanctified by the death and burial of Mahomet; and the innumerable pilgrims of Mecca often turn aside from the way, to bow, in voluntary devotion, before the simple tomb of the prophet.

USEFUL REMEDIES.

For Extreme Costiveness.

TAKE three table spoonfuls of sweet oil, mixed in about half a pint of warm water.—I have known people relieved by this simple means, when in very great danger.

For the Cramp.

Let such as are subject to the cramp, put their legs in warm water

before they go to bed, taking care to rub them very well. The bed in cold weather should be warmed.

To stop the Hiccoughs.

Let those who are troubled with this complaint take a case knife, and put it into a pot of small beer, holding the edge towards the nose, and drinking the beer leisurely.

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

MONTHLY REVIEW of NEW AMERICAN BOOKS.

Observations on the Revelation of Jesus Christ to St. John. By Samuel Langdon, D. D. Minister of Hampton Falls, in New-Hampshire. Printed at Worcester. Price 7s.

THE Rev. Author, commences his work, by general remarks on prophecy, applicable to the productions of the Old and New Testament. These observations are contained in a preliminary section.—The form, order and style of the revelation; with the monitory vision, to the seven churches of Asia, employs the two succeeding sections; and closes the first part of the book.

Part the second, distinguishes the revelation to the beloved disciple, into five distinct, yet connected prophecies; which again are subdivided into many smaller scenes.

Prophecy the first, including four scenes, comprehends the remarkable

events of Providence relating to the idolatrous Roman Empire, while the church suffered great and repeated persecutions: Together with the overthrow of idolatry: And the peaceful establishment of christianity under Constantine and his successors.

Prophecy the second, including five scenes, treats of great judgements brought on the world by the destruction of the civil Empire of Rome: Shows the rise, and power of Mahomet: Traces out the profanation of the visible church under the reign of Antichrist: And exhibits a general view of the destruction of Antichrist's Empire.

Prophecy the third, contained in five

five scenes, notices the church flying into the wilderness. The Roman Empire under seven forms of Government. The rise of Antichrist—and a general view of the judgements, by which his Empire will be overthrown, exhibited under the symbol of a great harvest and vintage.

Prophecy the fourth, has the same number of scenes with the foregoing—and illustrates the particular judgements brought on the empire of Antichrist in a long series, issuing in its destruction.—A description of the great harlot, and the angel's explanation of the emblem, as signifying Antichristian Rome, called by the mystical name of Babylon.—The overthrow of Babylon, and the pathetick lamentation at her fall.—Christ and his armies gain a complete victory over the beast and false prophet.

Prophecy the fifth, contained in five scenes, presents Satan bound for a thousand years; during which time the saints reign with Christ on earth by the universal prevalence of the gospel.—The corruption of the world after that period.—The general judgement.—And the complete Felicity of the Heavenly World.

Without presuming to decide on the merits of this work, in a theological point of view, we shall present our readers with the Doctor's remarks on prophecy, which cannot fail of being serviceable to youth, and furnish an excellent antidote to the poison of deism.

Notwithstanding the limited capacities of man, and his more immediate concern with present objects, it is frequently necessary for the direction of our conduct, that we should know some things beforehand, in order to guard against foreseen evils, and secure life and its enjoyments. It is the part of wisdom and prudence to consider causes and effects with attention; to observe the prospects which open before us; and to judge of important events while yet at a distance. Without this kind of prescience we could form no regular designs in life, and should be perpetually exposed to disappointments and dangers.

In the great affairs of nations such sagacity is very important; since multitudes may be involved suddenly in a long train of calamities by the blind precipitation of their rulers and the appearance of difficulties and dangers against which they have made no provision.

God never designed that man should have such prescience as to know all the shifting scenes of life before they come. This would be so far from adding to the happiness of life, that on the contrary, all enjoyments, being comprised in one invariable landscape of future events, would at once fill the mind, and be inconsistent with the pleasing succession of agreeable impressions; and all the evils of life being brought into one aggregate view, would oppress the soul with grief and terror incessant and unsupportable. Besides, this would be inconsistent with that sense of continual dependence on the supreme government of the eternal King, which is proper for all rational beings, and more especially for man in a state of weakness and guilt.

Yet there are great events which sometimes take place in the world, so far beyond the reach of human sagacity, but of so much importance, not only to individuals, but to nations, and especially to the church of God, that some previous imitations of them may rationally be desired and expected; as warnings to the wicked, and encouragements to the virtuous and pious; and as infallible evidences of God's providential government. Nor is this inconsistent with just ideas of the sovereign authority and inscrutable counsels of the Most High. For though secret things belong to the Lord, yet at his pleasure he may communicate some of his purposes from time to time; that mankind may know there is a God who rules in the armies of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth, and that the righteous may repose their confidence in him.

Mankind in all ages, with one consent, have entertained the sentiment, that the Deity may reveal things secret and future by dreams, visions, voices, signs, or prophetick inspiration. This is evident by the variety of auguries and arts of divination universally practised among the heathen; by their frequent consultation of oracles, and dependence on what their priests uttered in the ravings of pretended inspiration. Therefore if the true religion, from the beginning, had been wholly destitute of all extraordinary communications from heaven, idolaters would have made this a capital objection against the worship of the one true God and gloried in the superiority of their own deities. But divine revelation fully justifies our dependence on an omniscient God, to make known things that are to come, as far as may be necessary to give a demonstration of his universal government, and manifest his favour to all that trust in him.

The scriptures of the old testament abound with instances of divine premonitions, oracles, and prophecies; foretelling remarkable events relating to persons, families, the national affairs of Israel, or extraordinary revolutions in the world.

The

The Mosaic dispensation was wholly founded on communications of the mind and will of God to the posterity of Abraham. They depended entirely on his care and conduct, from the time of their deliverance out of Egypt; and God encouraged their obedience with promises of many peculiar favours, and warned them of signal judgments to be brought on them if they were disobedient. The divine oracle was established among them, which they might consult on extraordinary occasions; and from thence they received plain and unequivocal answers. God also gave them a succession of prophets, who predicted many events, near at hand or more remote, mercies or judgments; by which they confirmed their mission, enforced their warnings and exhortations, to repentance, and encouraged the righteous to trust in God under the greatest afflictions. But especially the characters of the expected Messiah, and the blessings to be enjoyed under his reign, were repeatedly foretold, in language more and more explicit and descriptive as the time of his appearing drew near. Such predictions so constantly preceded all remarkable providences with respect to God's chosen people, that the prophet Amos expresseth him self with great propriety when he says, "Surely the Lord God will do nothing, but he revealeth his secrets to his servants the prophets."

Many of the ancient predictions not only declare in general terms, the extraordinary designs of Providence, but often mention particular circumstances, and fix with precision the times of great events. Noah had divine warning, not only that an universal deluge was coming on the world, but that it should be at the end of one hundred and twenty years; to which time the patience of God was limited. Abraham was notified that his posterity should be servants in a strange land, and be afflicted four hundred years; and that God would then judge that nation, and afterwards bring them out with great substance. The duration of the captivity of Judah in Babylon, is expressly fixed by the prophet Jeremiah to seventy years. That great and good monarch Cyrus, who gave the Jews liberty to return to their own land, and rebuild Jerusalem, is mentioned by name, by the prophet Isaiah, above an hundred years before that event took place; and with some remarkable circumstances of his taking the great city Babylon. The time for the appearance of the Messiah is very precisely determined, in Daniel's prophecy, to be at the expiration of seventy weeks, or four hundred and ninety years, from the rebuilding of Jerusalem; and the destruction of the city and temple by the Romans, soon after the Messiah's death, is also predicted in the same prophecy.

The fulfilment of these, and many other prophecies equally explicit and determinate, gave undeniable demonstration of the infinite knowledge and glorious perfections of the God of Israel. Therefore to these predictions God appeals for the vindication of his unrivalled character, "I am God, and there is none else: I am God and there is none like me; declaring the end from the beginning, and from ancient times the things that are not yet done; saying, my counsel shall stand, and I will perform all my pleasure."

The subsequent passage, contains some very liberal ideas, and almost induces a hope, that one of the Roman pontiffs, the King of France, and the Marquis de la Fayette, may possibly be saved, in the general destruction of the Catholick world.

Convents have been suppressed and their revenues seized in kingdoms where superstition had long reigned without control. The infernal courts of inquisition have received severe checks, by which they are likely to be soon annihilated, in countries most noted for Romish bigotry. Liberty of conscience has been given to protestants in nations which had been long devoted to the papacy. Roman catholick princes begin to withhold from Rome the customary revenues. Even a late pope, by his liberal writings, has lent his help to render Romish superstition ridiculous. And appearances are still proceeding. The world is roused to a sense of civil and religious liberty by the spirit of America, and the wonderful interpositions of heaven in our favour. France is searching the foundations of despotism, and establishing on its ruins the freedom of a great nation; and God has given them a king * to be the restorer of liberty and raised up a second WASHINGTON † to command their national troops. May we not therefore look for events more and more remarkable, until all the nations of Europe shake off that yoke of ecclesiastical tyranny to which they have so long submitted, and assert the rights of nations and of conscience? If the foregoing observations are just, may we not expect that the great designs of Providence will in a short time be accomplished, in the total destruction of that empire which the devil has maintained visibly in the world for so many ages in different forms, and in the universal diffusion of the light and liberty of the gospel among the nations which have been held in ignorance and abject servitude?

The admeasurement of the New Jerusalem, hath heretofore been deemed an angelick task. We are much pleased with the reduction of the golden reed, to common measure.

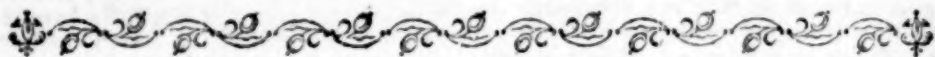
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* Louis XVI.

† The Marquis de la Fayette, who served with high reputation, as a volunteer in the American war, under the renowned General Washington.

It was found to be an exact square, and of vast extent, for it measured 12000 furlongs, which make 1500 miles. This may be understood either of the whole circuit of the walls, and then each side will be 375 miles; or as the measure of each side of the square, and to the city is described as 1500 miles square. The latter is indeed a surprising extent: But if we consider this as a description of the heavenly church and world, there can be no excess in the boldest figures, and most amazing dimensions. The citizens of heaven, however thinly scattered while on this earth at any one time, will appear, when gathered into one society in the New Jerusalem, to be an innumerable company; and large room is prepared for all the saints that have been since the beginning of the world, and which shall hereafter believe and obey the gospel unto the end of all things. The more surprising the dimensions are, so much more plainly we may see that we are not to look for such a city

on this globe but in another world. It is farther said, that "the length, and the breadth, and height of it are equal."—This does not mean that the height was equal to the measure of the length and breadth, which would make the city a complete cube, but that the height of the walls and buildings was in every part equal, as there was a perfect equality as to the length and breadth; for the measure next mentioned is plainly designed for the height of the wall. "He measured the wall thereof, an hundred and forty and four cubits, according to the measure of a man, that is, of the angel." If we should take the city to be a cube, and consider this last measure as expressing the thickness of the wall, it would fall very short of a due proportion to the height of 12000, or of 3000 furlongs. Therefore this must be the measure of the height of the wall; 144 cubits, according to the measure in common use among men, will make about seventy seven yards and an half yard.



The B O U Q U E T.

THE Marquis de Grance, returning from the army, extremely dirty, immediately repaired to court. The lords in waiting, observed that he had the appearance of a *Groom*.—Acknowledged, replies the Marquis, and I shall *carry your bides* instantly.

A MEMBER of Legislature, who was averse to a land lottery, begged leave to acquaint the house, that they would *get more money for the land*, if they *gave it away*.

AN Epicure, requested his landlord, to get him a *spare rib*. The Innkeeper declared, he had none, saving *one*, and that was a *crooked rib*, which he should be glad enough to *spare*.

MADAM du The, being asked which she liked best, a Frenchman, German, or Briton?—Replied, all in their place; a Frenchman for a gallant; a German for a protector; and an Englishman to make a fool of.

A TRAVELLER stopped at a certain Inn to dine. When the bill was brought in, (which by the

way was lengthy) Mr. Hoff was asked his name. *Patridge*, Sir, replied the landlord. Indeed it ought to have been *Woodcock*, by the length of your *bill*.

SOME of the Massachusetts insurgents, harranguing on the topick of grievances, observed to the sheriff of Worcester, that his fees for *hanging*, were on the list. Gentlemen, says he, strike it off, for I will *hang* you all *gratis*.

A DELEGATE in Congress, offered to stake his *reputation*, to a *farthing*, on the propriety of a certain measure, which himself had proposed. A gentleman in opposition, pronounced it the most *equal bet*, he ever heard of.

A CELEBRATED academician being told, that a certain Catholic Missionary, had collected, an amazing quantity of furs, which the Penobscots gave him for absolutions, indulgences, &c. wittily replied, "*that Godliness unto him was great gain*."

SEAT



SEAT of the MUSES.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

ODE for the NEW YEAR, 1792.

WHAT grand events arrest the eye !
And stamp the moments as they fly,
With *Virtue's* most majestic mien :
Whilst *Freedom* lightens on the scene !
Where is the age since time began,
His more than aquiline career,
That ever heard the *Rights of Man*,
So loudly thunder on the Tyrant's ear,
In holy lore of energetick law ?
And thrilling on the monarch's soul,
With mighty democratick awe ;
Light, as from the living coal,
A generous flame, a heaven enkindled
zeal,
Whose fires concentrate in the human weal,
And beam around, one life diffusive ray,
O'er cultur'd realms, or wastes unknown to
day.

See ! mid *Columbia's* favor'd clime,
The sky born goddess thron'd sublime !
Hark ! shaking of the world around,
Whilst nations startle at the sound,
Her angel breath expands the trump of
fame [claim,
With notes, which only freedom dare pro-
And extasied, aloud the cries,
" Man was not destined by the skies,
A slave to the proud will of one,
No not to *Ammon's* potent son :
Nor ought on earth, save compast's tie,
Can throw for life, for liberty, the die,
Or snatch the toil of blood's hard sweat
To pay one atom of imperial debt."

Astonish'd kingdoms rouse, they catch the
glorious strain, [plain.
And Io peans echo over the globe's wide

Gallia attentive hears,
And instant calls elected peers,
The sober choice of man, born free,
Of man, who scorns to bow his knee,
Low at the footstool of a throne :
Check'd are the waves of regal pride,
Which long had burst their lawful bound,
And rolling desolation round,
All hope of safety, to the realm, denied.
Louis ; a fancied God,
Who govern'd by *Olympian* nod,
Obeys the awful mandate giv'n,
And hail's his *people's will*, the *will of*
heaven.

more shall trembling millions dread,
The *secret curses* of the *privy seal*,
hich bursting on th' innoxious head,

Off bury'd in the deep *Basilie*,
At midnight's terror brooding hour,
The victims of illegal pow'r.

Methinks, I see, a godlike form,
With freedom's purest fervors warm ;
Yet placid as the summer sky,
This moment break upon the eye.
'Tis *Stanislaus*, the prime of men !
Whose kingdom was a *Caccan* den,
Where sanction'd robbers held their reign,
And murder stalk'd the crimson plain.
Touch'd by the studied, mighty wrongs of
man, [plan,
The monarch sweeps away th' accursed
Of Seigniories, and fiefs, and feudal power,
Vile fabrick of a *Gothick* hour,
When reason sunk below the beast,
Saw, Gods, in ev'ry cunning priest,
And hail'd as sprites divine, those haughty
Lords, [swords.
Whose will was graven on their unsheath'd

Nor shall the sacred flame,
Be circumscrib'd within this narrow bound :
Where e'er is recogniz'd the name,
Of man, mid the vast globe around,
There shall the triumphs of the goddess
flow,
And plant new Edens in this wild below.
The *African* pining in the blaze,
Of fierce *Hyperian's* hottest rays ;
The native of the frozen pole,
Shall feel new energies of soul ;
And vindicate the royal charter given,
Seal'd with the seal, the awful seal of
heaven.

See ! the *Negro* burst his chains !
Free, he triumphs on those plains,
Where the goading lash upheld,
Him to endless toil impell'd.
See ! the *Indian* of the east,
Long, ah ! long, too long oppress'd,
Dare assert his natal rights,
In defiance of the whites,
Christians call'd ! deem'd sons of god !
Ruling man with iron rod.
See ! the *western Sachem* dare,
To oppose vindictive war,
Gainst the hosts who prowling tread
Where his fathers made their bed.
How shall they rise up, and say,
Fathers ! warriors ! come away !
Here their bones are hearse'd in death :
There they sleep around the heath.
Sainted peace from heaven descend !
Be to all an equal friend :

Give

Give the south, and give the north,
Give, oh give to all the earth,
Equal rights, and equal laws,
Tranquil scenes, and lasting joys.

C A L O C.

To the EDITORS of the MASSACHUSETTS
MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

The unhappy fate of James Sutherland, Esq.
is generally known; though virtue must
detest, yet humanity must draw the veil over
the last action of his life, and record the a-
miable traits in the character of a man,
whose misfortunes have been the sport of
unfeeling wretches.

SACRED to the MEMORY of JAMES
SUTHERLAND, ESQ.

I.

WHAT though stern justice o'er thy
grave shall shed,
No tear of pity, or thy fate bemoan?
What though it blast thy memory when
dead, [lone?
My muse shall weep, nor fears to weep a-

II.

What though we justly spurn the suicide,
Yet still for thee compassion has a claim,
'Twas the last wave of fortune's ebbing tide,
'Twas the first blot that e'er disgrac'd thy
name.

III.

Blind to thy merits, deafen'd to thy prayers,
Thy monarch view'd thee with neglectful
eye.

The voice of flattery only reach'd his ears,
'Twas thine to weep unseen, unheard to sigh.

IV.

Yet such the goodness of thy gen'rous breast,
The patriot shone unsullied at thy death,
Though by thy king forsaken and distressed,
Implor'd a blessing in thy latest breath.

V.

Let villains sport o'er thy unhallow'd grave,
Let Murray glory in his treach'rous art,
But we'll remember that he'd better have,
The stake torn body, than the iron heart.

VI.

Ye sons of pity, visit oft his tomb,
Though shafts of malice are with fury
hurl'd,

Plant there the laurel, let it ever bloom,
Nor fear the censure of the unfeeling world.

LEVANDER.

Cambridge, December 10, 1791.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

STANZAS; on the DEATH of
PRINCE POTEMKIN.

Imitated from Isaiah.

IS this the man who smote the world in
wrath [path
With one continual stroke? around whose
The burning torch of desolation gleam'd!

How art thou fall'n!—Potemkin! from that
height,
Where dazzling glory with its radiant light,
A noon tide ray on crimson'd banners
beam'd.

Pomp is brought down. The mantle of the
grave, [worms are spread,
Hath'd cloth'd the prince. Corroding
Above, beneath, around the vaunting brave.

See! rising from the mansions of the
dead, [ple blood,
Those chiefs, and mighty men, whose pur-
Ran down Ismail, as a mountain flood.

They meet thee at the gates of death—stir
up the dead for thee;

And taunting cry—art thou become like us,
and weak as we!

O. R.

Jan. 29, 1792.

To MARIA, on her WEDDING
DAY.

By Mr. Webb.

ASSUME my verse thy wonted art,
While all in expectation stand,
Canst thou not paint the willing heart,
That coyly gives the trembling hand?

Canst thou not summon from the skies,
Soft Venus and her milk white doves?
Mark in an easy yoke they fly,
An emblem of unfever'd loves.

Now, Mira, art thou pale with fear;
Look not, thou sweetness, thus forlorn;
She smiles, and now such tints appear
As steal upon the silver morn.

Quick, hymen, to thy temple lead;
Cupid, thy victory pursue:
In blushes rose the conscious maid;
Trust me, she'll set in blushes too.

Well may the lover fondly gaze,
On thy bright cheek, and bloom of youth,
Impatient of the calmer praise
Of sweetness, innocence and truth.

Yet these shall to thy latest hour,
These only shall secure thy bliss:
When the pale lip hath lost its pow'r,
These shall give nectar to the kiss.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

The SOLDIER.

An American Sentimentalism.

SAY, soldier, whence this daring heat?
This heat to tread the sanguined heath?
Why ardent at the martial beat,
You still demand the road to death?

For well I know thy earlier hours,
Were spent in science calm retreat,
When, deck'd with fancy's gayest flow'rs,
The muses bore thee to their seat.

The

The tinsel'd badge, and gilded glare,
Which crouds affect and toplings prize,
Proud, empty titles, light as air,
Thy nobler genius must despise.

And well I know thy bosom heaves
With grief when carnage dyes the plain :
That when thy sword a victim cleaves,
Thy soul is rent with keener pain.

Then soldier, trust a brother's breast,
Which pity moves, and friendship warms;
Say why with frantick zeal impress'd,
You rashly rush on hostile arms ?

The youth he blush'd, a heart wrung tear
Ran trickling on his downy cheek,
Forbear, indulgent chief forbear,
Nor urge a hapless youth to speak.

I once—heaven teach me to forget !
My Julia, maid of peerless charms !
She found ! but honour claims his debt,
Away to conquest and to arms.

A ball whizz'd horrent thro' the air,
Deeply it pierced my soldier's breast,
He fell, he thrice invoc'd his fair,
Thrice blest his stars, then sunk to rest.

Ill-fated youth ! my choicest tear,
Full oft thy sacred turf shall lave ;
These hands with each returning year,
Shall scatter roses on thy grave.

And if the nymph whose cold disdain,
First forc'd thee to my camp to rove,
Perchance should tread this fatal plain,
And hear of thy disastrous love,

Then shall, too late, a wish arise,
Thy generous flame had been repaid ;
Responsive to thy former sighs,
Her lays shall soothe thy injur'd shade.

THE GHOST OF EDWIN.

PALE gleam'd the moon on Severn's
wave,

When Laura from the cottage stray'd,
To streams that murmur'd lullaby,
The daisy pied enamell'd mead.
Her hopes on absent Edwin rest,
On Edwin to the Indies gone ;
When thus a sigh her fears express'd,
O when shall wedlock make us one ?

Thus had she pass'd each twilight ray,
By Luna's slow declining ray,
Whilst at her side the nightingale,
Vented her plaints on ev'ry spray ;
Still Laura hapless, friendless fair,
Made to the stars her fruitless moan !
And this her note of wild despair,
O when shall wedlock make us one ?

At last the ghost of Edwin came,
Pale as the snow on winter's cheek,
Ah me (he cries) how much to blame
Was I for fortune's smiles to seek !
Now me a watery grave contains,
Floating around the torrid zone :
Live thou, whilst still thy love complains,
Oh when shall death behold us one ?
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As when the dew doth eve bespeak,
Or April show'rs the vernal year ;
So down fair Laura's pallid cheek
Stream'd many an anguish'd tear.
To grasp his much lov'd form she strove ;
She found it not and gave a groan ;
Then dy'd amid the leafy grove,
So death has made these lovers one.

WHAT IS HAPPINESS ?

By the late Dr. LADD.

'TIS an empty fleeting shade,
By imagination made :
'Tis a bubble, straw, or worse ;
'Tis a baby's hobby horse ;
'Tis two hundred shillings clear ;
'Tis ten thousand pounds a year :
'Tis a title, 'tis a name ;
'Tis a puff of empty fame,
Fickle as the breezes blow,
'Tis a lady's yes or no !
And when the description's crown'd,
'Tis just *nowhere* to be found.
Around shews I must confess,
Says *Delia* what is happiness ?
I wish he now would tell us what
This self same happiness is *not*.
What happiness is *not* ? I vow
That *Delia* you have pos'd me now.
What is it *not*, stay let me see,
I think dear maid 'tis *not for me*.

TIMID LOVE.

IF in that heart, so good, so pure,
Compassion ever lov'd to dwell,
Pity the sorrows I endure ;
The cause—I must not—dare not tell !

The grief that on my quiet preys,
That rends my heart, that checks my
tongue :
I fear will last me all my days ;
But feel it will not last me long.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

THE HAPPY NEW YEAR.

WHILE some the kind muses with
rapture inspire,
And fancy's the flame of poetical fire,
Mine, mine be the task, if you'll patiently
hear,
To tell what I mean by a *Happy New Year*.
Should I wish you sincerely a long merry
life, [ty wife,
With the crown of all pleasure, a sweet pret-
And ev'ry thing else, that is lovely and dear,
This, this I express by a *Happy New Year*.
Or if with my rival I'm seeking the crown
Of vulgar applause, or of publick renown,
Though I wish him to *stumble*—or miss the
way there,
Yet, smiling, I wish him—*A Happy New
Year*.

IF

If my *enemy*, striving to fully my name,
Should crop from my forehead the laurel of
fame,
Revening, I heap him with blessings severe,
And looking good natur'd, say—*Happy New Year*.

In short, let my feelings be what e'er they
will ; [still,
Though I love, fear, or hate, or envy you
All, all is express'd whether fondness or fear,
By a loving kind wish for a *Happy New Year*.
ORLANDO.

Jan. 1st, 1792.

S T A N Z A S.

To a Lady.

IF you that wretch's fate bemoan,
Who doom'd by heaven forever glows
Beneath Arabia's burning zone,
Or freezes mid Norwegian snows.
How should you pity his distress,
Whose hapless lot more hard than theirs,
(Oh hear it, Charlotte and redress)
Each sad extreme united shares.
Whilst you insensible to love,
Unmov'd receive my fond desires,
Then different fates at once I prove,
Their coldness all—and all their fires.

E P I T A P H.

Taken from the tomb stone of Mr. William
Harris, who died at Sterling, October 30,
1778, aged 34 years.

O YE whose cheek the tear of pity stains,
Draw near with pious reverence and
attend !
Here lie the loving husband's dear remains,
The tender father, and the generous friend ;
The pitying heart that felt for human
woes,
The dauntless heart oppos'd to human pride,
The friend of man, to vice alone a foe,
"For even his failings lean'd to virtue's
side."

To the EDITORS of the MASSACHUSETTS
MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

Your preservation of the following, will oblige
the author, who presents a corrected copy.
P.

E L E G Y.

In memory of HENRY W. ARCHER, Esq.
late a Major in the continental army ; and
Aid de Camp to General ANTHONY
WAYNE, at the capture of Stony Point.

WAKE, heaven born muse ! at friend-
ship's call arise !
Bear in thy hand the soft elegiac lyre ;
Plantive and sweet, as musick of the skies,
Whose melting note, enchants th' har-
monick choir.

Teach me to mourn, ah ! form th' impar-
fion'd lay,

Bathe the full eye in luxury of woe,
Bring me, the golden harp, ye sons of day !
And lend your hallow'd strains to worlds
below.

See, *Glory's* crown encircle *Archer's* tomb !
Whilst jealous *Freedom* guards the sacred
grave ; [bloom,
There *Virtue's* rose shall ever deathless
And fellow warriors weep their kindred
brave.

Arouz'd to arms, at liberty's command,
He drew the sword on *Paria's* crimson'd
plain ;
Yet godlike pity rul'd the hero's hand,
And meek compassion bade him feel for
pain.

His reeking faulchion wet with human
gore,
Oft drank the dew of sympathy divine ;
And mercy's voice, was heard, amid the
roar, [line.
Of vollied thunders, bursting from the
Witness this truth, ye gallant veteran foes !
Who nobly fac'd th' assault's terrific
storm, [nions rose,
When dauntless *Wayne* on triumph's pin-
And tower'd as *Mars* in vict'ry's radiant
form.

Then *Archer*, coolly dar'd the lightning's
blaze, [tide ;
That stream'd sulphureous on the purple
Round shades of death, he darted vivid
rays : [guide.
And conquest chose him for her *midnight*

Not fiery tempests pouring down the steep,
Of *Stoney* ramparts, lost in northern sky ;
Nor battle's whirlwind with its dusty sweep,
Obscur'd the vision of his cloudless eye.

Athwart a wild of life destroying flame,
Rapid he press'd, with zeal impassion'd
haste ;
And govern'd by an ardent love of fame,
Smil'd calm defiance on the burning waste.

Intrepid, cool, alert at duty's call,
He clos'd his gallant chieftain's bleeding
wound ;
Led him triumphant o'er th' opposing wall,
And fix'd his throne on *Albion's* guarded
mound.

Nor, only here, was *Roman* valour tried ;
The patriot hero prodigal of life,
With gen'rous heat, and honour's manly
pride, [of strife.
Sought laurell'd wreaths on varied fields
Pleas'd to perform the diff'rent orders given,
Conquest or death his waving banner bore :
Yet gentle, mild, as vernal showers of heav'n,
He wept for dying Britons bath'd in gore.

No humble captive begg'd a boon in vain ;
No trembling female kneel'd to ask relief ;
The wounded foldier gasping on the plain
He kindly sooth'd, and wip'd the tear of
grief.

His

Sleep, take thy rest, lamented, honour'd
youth! [of fame;
Columbian bards shall seize the trump
And honour, justice, candour, virtue, truth
Immortalize a now unequal'd name.

HORACE, BOOK I. ODE II.
TRANSLATED.

His stores of snow, and storms of hail,
Have pour'd along the *Latian* vale :
And *Jove's* right hand those thunders hurl'd,
Which struck our hills, and aw'd the world.

Those seats the dove had ever known,
The fanny tribe then claim'd their own :
The fish embrac'd high tow'ring elms ;
Wild deer explor'd old *Neptune's* realms :
And trembling does unuse'd to swim,
Were seen above the mountain's limb.

E'en thus of late *Etruria's* shore,
Heard *Tiber's* angry surges roar :
Beat back—impell'd by sudden force,
The channels left their usual course ;
Loud threat'ning royal *Numa's* tomb,
And *Vulsa's* fane with final doom.

From *Iliu's* plains to *Cæsar's* grave,
Impetuous swept the headlong wave ;
Revenge—th' uxorious river cried—
Unaw'd by *Jove*, he roll'd the tide ;
And bursting ev'ry ancient bound,
Vindictive thunder'd o'er the ground.

Our youth reduc'd by civil war,
Shall curse ambition's baleful star.
Might not the sword which these destroy'd,
Have been by valour's arm employ'd,
To lay in dust the *Persian* dome,
Or scourge the haughty foes of *Rome*?

When ruin threatens a nation's fall,
On whom in heaven, shall mortals call ?
Which of the Gods will stretch the hand,
To save this war devoted land ?
Not *Vesta*, hears the virgin's prayer,
Though holy vows fatigue the air.

To whom will *Jove* confign his powers ?
What expiate these crimes of ours ?
Oh ! come *Apollo*, *Rome's* best friend !
On lucid clouds from heaven descend :
Come, beauteous *Venus*, queen of smiles !
Bring mirth, and joy, with *Cupid's* wiles !

Come mighty *Mars* ! our fathers shield !
 The pride of battle's sanguin'd field !
 Thy long neglected race behold,
 The sons of chiefs in fame enroll'd ;
 Nor feast again thy soul on gore,
 Where sleeps the fierce vindictive *Moore*.

Swift-winged *Mercurius* ! hear our call !
Avenger of great *Cæsar*'s fall !
The destin'd emblem here on earth,
Of young *Augustus*' god like worth,
Eternal last thy gladsome reign,
And late revisit ether's plain.

Forgive the sins of guilty Rome !
 May no rude whirlwind bear thee home !
 As father, prince, forever sway :
 Let triumph beam on vict'ry's ray :
 Whilst *Cæsar* awes the hostile *Modes*,
 And tramples down their warlike steeds.

E. O.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.
DEFEAT of STUART'S INDIANS
in the SOUTH.

LED on by *Stuart's* pension'd hand,
Ounastajitsee ranged his band,
 Along the *Georgian* vale :
 And *Cleronakia's* martial song,
 And *Mestiquo's* prowling throng,
 Bade desolation hail.

The *Gberokee* from wilds unknown,
Terrific as the comet shone,
On battle's crimson car :
Oconnee's mound was veild in smoke ;
And swift the fiery tempest broke,
In all the blaze of war.

Manitou's spirit rul'd their souls.
Grim *Clocobeta* heap'd live coals,
On heads benum'd with age :
The ruthless *Chactaw's* captive train,
Felt the slow fires life waiting pain,
And fierce *Areskou's* rage.

To sympathy's fine feelings dead,
Whilst deep pierc'd veins diffusive bled,
The savage drank of gore ;
Fill'd high the blood empurpled shell,
And toning loud the hostile yell,
Aloft, his tomah bore.

From *Ashley* to *St. Mary's* wave,
Awoke in wrath the nobly brave,
Keowee's streams they pass :
Round *Nenetsyah's* wild abode,
The waves of vengeance whelming flow'd,
And howl'd the roaring blast.

Through

Through ambush'd woods, and furze topt
brakes,
And dens of death—and bogs and lakes,
Indignant armies scour'd :
From town to town where e'er they turn'd,
Alto's torch consuming burn'd,
And war's mad tempests lour'd.

Far in the wastes unknown to men,
Beyond the hunter's piercing ken,
The routed tribes retir'd.
There, the stern sachem curst his fate,
Whilst deep laid plans of future hate
His madd'ning bosom fir'd.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

L I N E S,

Commemorative of Brother JAMES HUY-
MAN.

THE sun who pours his cataract of light,
Adown the lucid wastes of day,
Appears to metal eye absorb'd in night,
When deep beneath the reflux wave,
He hides the palely crimson ray :
Thus, when a brother sinks to rest,
On the cold bosom of the icy west,
That spark immortal, term'd the soul
divine, [skies ;
As flame ascending seeks its native
There smiles defiant on the murky grave,
And form'd impassive of decay,
Exists where virtue never dies ;
HUYMAN ! thy deathless light, in other
worlds shall shine ! [is thine.
The perfect lodge supreme, of life and love

REFLECTIONS on a DEBAUCH.

A GAIN the sanguinary tide is cool,
And rolls in gentle motions thro' my
veins ;
Again my thought its free excursion takes,
And once more abdicated reason reigns.
Can the short joys resulting from the board,
Which rude intemperance delights to spread,
Can these compensate for the ills to come ?
The sick weak stomach—and the aching
head ? [night ?
What was the mirth of the preceding
Perhaps amidst the fullness of my joys,
I glory'd shameless in the jest obscene,
Or to the wanton sonnet rais'd my voice.
Perhaps I forg'd the libel on my friend,
An absent friend—O misery to say !
Yet what a contrast will not Bacchus form,
Of what is man, when reason is away !
O temperance ! thou sun to beauty's bud,
Parent of health, and foe to dark disease,
Thou cheapest physick to the sickly flame,
For all may buy thy manna when they
please. [think ;
Come spotless maid, and teach me how to
The brain will teem by thy prolific ray ;
By thee supported memory grows strong,
Nor fears the horror of a slow decay.
Let us with pity view the human barque,
(Securely moor'd upon contentment's shore,)
Toss'd by the waves of a luxurious sea,
Till down she sinks, alas ! to rise no more.

E P I T A P H.

On EDWARD STOCKDALE : A Tallow
Candler : By Dr. de la COUR.

HERE lies Ned Stockdale, honest fellow,
Who dy'd by fat and liv'd by tallow ;
His light before men always shone,
His mould is underneath this stone :
Then taking things by the right handle,
Is not this life a farthing candle ?
The longest age, is but a watch taper,
A torch blown out by every vapour ;
To day 'twill burn, tomorrow blink,
And end as mortals in a stink ;
If this be true, then worthy Ned,
Is a wax light among the dead ;
His fluted form still sheds perfume,
And scatters lustre round his tomb :
Then what is mortal life ? why, tuffa
This mortal life's not worth a rush !

To the EDITORS of the MASSACHUSETTS
MAGAZINE,

GENTLEMEN,

A few evenings since, two young ladies of
this town, to amuse themselves made the So-
lutions which accompany this. By their
leave, I copied them, and request the fav-
our of your publishing them in your next
Magazine. I am, Gentlemen, your hum-
ble servant.

A. B.

SOLUTION to ALONZO's REBUS.

In the Magazine of September last.

A LONZO ! enamour'd of beauty and
charms,
Which in bosoms divine raise tender a-
larms,
I pity thy fate if the maid prove unkind,
The maid for whom Doris and Damon have
pin'd.—

Tho' wrapt in a rebus with elegant art,
I soon found the name of the queen of thy
heart.— [and merit,
Anna Pierce is the nymph whose good sense
Whose accomplishments, wit, and virtue
and spirit, [approves,
Each shepherd admires and each fair one
In whom are united the graces and loves.—
ELLA.

SOLUTION to a CHARADE.

In the Magazine of November last.

THE nose is a feature whose form gives a
grace,
And adds to the charms of a beautiful face,
And Gay is a poet's surname ;—
The virgin in whom sense and modesty
rest,
A *nosegay* may press to her innocent breast,
And feel no reproaches of shame.—

CAROLINE.

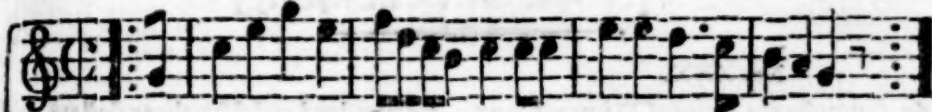
A FAVOURITE

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

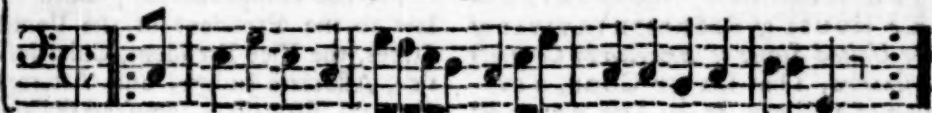
'Till Noah's Time, &c. &c.

A FAVORITE SONG.

[Translated from the Danish by Mr. HANS GRAM. — The Air a Gothick Composition.]



'Till Noah's time men acted without meaning, Enjoying only half of life.
They with the lasses had some silly training, And that was all their mirth & strife.

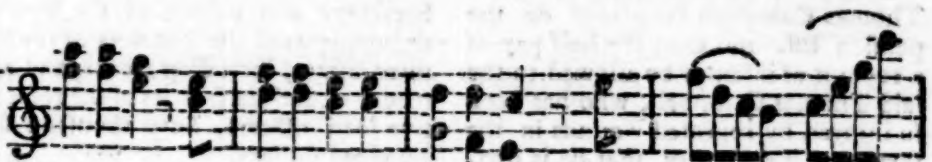


Piano.

Chorus.



The secret, noble pow'r of wine, Was quite a riddle to their mind, The secret, noble



pow'r of wine, Was quite a riddle to their mind.



II.

The son of Lamech had some better notions,
He press'd the grapes, his name be blest!
But of the juice he made his steady potions,
And sip'd in private like a beast.
It then his due reward became,
That Canaan jested with his shame.

III.

Old Lot was sure a man of sense and think-
ing,
He knew and lov'd the precious juice,

Yet he was wrong for partnership in drinking,
His daughter's company to chuse.
And who with wenches drinks too free,
Will stand no better chance, than he.

IV.

By wisdom's measure we have far obtain'd,
What ne'er the golden age could boast,
And if that golden age could be regain'd,
By such exchange we only lost.
With songs and toasts our social club,
Pours nectar from the sparkling cup.

COLLECTION OF PUBLICK ACTS, PAPERS, &c.

[Continued from Vol. III, page 713.]

No. XXX.

An ACT for the Relief of DAVID COOK and THOMAS CAMPBELL.

BE it enacted by the SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That DAVID COOK, a captain of artillery in the late war, and who, being shot through the body at the battle of Monmouth, is rendered incapable to obtain his livelihood by labour, shall be placed on the pension list of the United States, and shall be intitled to one third of his monthly pay, as a captain of artillery: *Provided*, That he return in the treasury office, a sum equivalent to two thirds of his commutation of half pay, being the proportion of his pension to the amount of his commutation.

And be it further enacted, That Thomas Campbell be placed on the pension list, and that the half pay of a captain of infantry be allowed to the said Thomas Campbell, who has been so injured by repeated wounds in the service of his country, that he is unable to support himself by labour: *Provided*, That he return in the treasury office a sum equivalent to the whole of his commutation of half pay. [This Act approved by the President, December 16, 1791.]

XXXI.

An ACT making APPROPRIATIONS for the SUPPORT of GOVERNMENT for the Year one thousand seven hundred and ninety two.

BE it enacted by the SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, and the support of the civil list of the United States, including the incidental and contingent expenses of the several departments and offices thereof, there shall be appropriated a sum of money not exceeding three hundred and twenty nine thousand,

six hundred and fifty three dollars, and fifty six cents; that is to say,

For the compensation granted by law to the President of the United States, the Vice President, Chief Justice, Associate Judges, and Attorney General, fifty three thousand dollars.

For the like compensations to the district Judges, nineteen thousand, eight hundred dollars.

For the like compensations to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the officers and attendants of the two houses, estimated on a session of six months continuance, and including the travelling expenses of the members, one hundred and twenty nine thousand, seven hundred and thirty dollars.

For the like compensations to the Secretary and officers of the several departments of the Treasury of the United States, including clerks, and attendants, and the salaries of the respective loan officers, sixty thousand six hundred dollars.

For the like compensations to the Secretary and officers of the department of State, six thousand three hundred dollars.

For the like compensations to the Secretary and officers of the department of War, nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For the like compensations to the members of the board of Commissioners, for the settlement of the accounts between the United States and the individual states, including clerks and attendants, thirteen thousand one hundred dollars.

For the like compensations to the Governours, Judges and other officers of the Western Territory of the United States, including contingences, eleven thousand dollars.

For the payment of the annual grant to Baron Steuben, pursuant to an act of Congress, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late government, two thousand seven hundred and sixty seven dollars, and seventy three cents.

For the defraying all other incidental and contingent expenses of the civil list establishment, including firewood, stationary, together with the printing work, and all other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, rent and office expenses of the three several departments, namely, Treasury, State, War, and of the General board of Commissioners, twenty one thousand five hundred and fifty five dollars, and eighty three cents.

And be it further enacted, That the compensation to the door keepers at the two Houses, for services which have been heretofore rendered or may be rendered in the recess of Congress for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, and certified by the President of the Senate or Speaker of the House of Representatives, in manner required by law, for like services during sessions, shall be discharged out of the money herein before appropriated for the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress.

And be it further enacted, That for discharging certain liquidated claims upon the United States, for making good deficiencies in former appropriations for the support of the civil list establishment, and for aiding the fund appropriated for the payment of certain officers of the courts, jurors and witnesses, and for the establishment of ten cutters, there shall be appropriated a sum of money not exceeding one hundred and ninety seven thousand, one hundred and nineteen dollars, and forty nine cents; that is to say,

For discharging a balance due on a liquidated claim of his most Christian Majesty against the United States, for supplies during the late war, nine thousand and twenty dollars, and sixty eight cents.

For payment of the principal and interest on a liquidated claim of Oliver Pollock, late commercial agent of the United States, at New Orleans, for supplies of clothing, arms and

military stores, during the late war, one hundred and eight thousand, six hundred and five dollars, and two cents: *Provided,* That the said monies be not paid to the said Oliver Pollock, without the consent of the agents of the court of Spain.

For making good deficiencies in the last appropriations for the compensations to sundry officers of the civil list establishment, five thousand four hundred and seventy one dollars.

For defraying sundry authorized expenses to the commissioners of loans in the several states, twenty one thousand dollars.

For defraying a balance of certain liquidated and contingent expenses in the treasury department, two thousand and eight hundred dollars.

For defraying the additional expense of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, nineteen thousand seven hundred and seventy two dollars and seventy nine cents.

For making good a deficiency in former appropriations, to discharge the expenses to clerks, jurors and witnesses in the courts of the United States, five thousand dollars.

For the maintenance and repair of light houses, beacons, piers, stakes and buoys, sixteen thousand dollars.

For the expense of keeping prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, four thousand dollars.

For the expense of clerks and books in arranging the publick securities, two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For the purchase of hydrometers for the use of the officers in the execution of the laws of revenue, one thousand dollars.

For the farther expense of building and equipping ten cutters, two thousand dollars.

And be it further enacted, That for the support of the military establishment of the United States, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, the payment of the annual allowances to the invalid pensioners of the United States, for defraying all expenses incident to the Indian department,

partment, and for defraying the expenses incurred in the defensive protection of the frontiers against the Indians, during the years one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, by virtue of the authority vested in the President of the United States, by the acts relative to the military establishment, passed the twenty ninth of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, and the thirtieth of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and for which no appropriations have been made, there shall be appropriated a sum of money, not exceeding five hundred and thirty two thousand, four hundred and forty nine dollars, seventy six cents, and two thirds of a cent; that is to say,

For the pay of the troops, one hundred and two thousand six hundred and eighty six dollars.

For subsistence, one hundred and nineteen thousand, six hundred and eighty eight dollars, and ninety seven cents.

For clothing, forty eight thousand dollars.

For forage, four thousand one hundred and fifty two dollars.

For the hospital department, six thousand dollars.

For the quarter master's department, fifty thousand dollars.

For the ordnance department, seven thousand two hundred and four dollars and sixty four cents.

For the contingent expenses of the war department, including maps, hire of expresses, allowances to officers for extra expenses, printing, loss of stores of all kinds, advertising and apprehending deserters, twenty thousand dollars.

For the discharge of certain sums due for pay and subsistence of sundry officers of the late army, and for pay of the late Maryland line, for which no appropriations have been made, ten thousand four hundred and ninety dollars, and thirty six cents.

For the payment of the annual allowances to invalid pensioners, eighty seven thousand four hundred and sixty three dollars, sixty cents and two thirds of a cent.

For defraying all expenses incident to the Indian department, authorized by law, thirty nine thousand four hundred and twenty four dollars, and seventy one cents.

For defraying the expenses incurred in the defensive protection of the frontiers, as before recited, thirty seven thousand, three hundred and thirty nine dollars, and forty eight cents.

And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations, herein before made shall be paid and discharged out of the funds following, to wit; first, out of the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, which by the act, intituled, "An act making provision for the debt of the United States," is reserved, yearly, for the support of the government of the United States, and their common defence; and secondly, out of such surplus as shall have accrued to the end of the present year, upon the revenues heretofore established, over and above the sums necessary for the payment of interest on the publick debt during the same year, and for satisfying other prior appropriations.

[*This Act approved by the President, December 23d, 1791.*]

XXXII.

And Act for carrying into effect a contract between the UNITED STATES and the State of PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR duly conveying to the state of Pennsylvania a certain tract of land, the right to the government and jurisdiction whereof was relinquished to the said State by a resolution of Congress of the fourth day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight, and whereof the right of soil has been sold by virtue of a previous resolution of Congress of the sixth day of June in the said year.

Be it enacted by the SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be authorized, on fulfilment of the terms stipulated on the part of the state of Pennsylvania, to issue letters patent, in the name and under the seal of the United States, granting and conveying to the said

said State forever the said tract of land, as the same was ascertained by a survey made in pursuance of the resolution of Congress of the sixth day of June one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight.
[This Act approved by the President January 3, 1792.]

MINUTES of the PROCEEDINGS of the STATE LEGISLATURE.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

Wednesday, January 11, 1792.

THIS day at 10 o'clock, A. M. the Hon. House of Representatives, met at the state house, Boston. A quorum of the Hon. Senate not being present, the house adjourned to 10 o'clock, Thursday morning.

Thursday, January 12.

A petition was presented from the Hon. *Oliver Wendell* and others, praying liberty to build a bridge from *West Boston* to *Cambridge*. It was committed to *Walter Spooner*, *Stephen Choate*, and *Colton Tustis*, Esquires, on the part of the Senate. The house nominated, Mr. *Davis*, Mr. *Flagg*, Mr. *Tyler*, and Mr. *Parker*.

A similar application from the Hon. *Francis Dana*, Esq. and others, was read and committed to the same committee.

Friday, January 13.

Mr. *Tudor*, presented a petition from the agents and standing committee of the Boston Tontine Association, praying the legislature to pass an act of incorporation of the subscribers to the said association.

After the petition was read, Mr. *Tudor* wished, if it was committed, it might be committed to a large committee, that the subject might be amply discussed. The benefits he said arising from the institution would be greatly experienced by the publick, from the magnitude of the sum subscribed, (a million of dollars) and from the advantages it would hold out such as were under necessity of borrowing money.

Dr. *Coney* joined with Mr. *Tudor* in wishing for a large committee; the subject was a novel one in this country, and he wished it might undergo a liberal and full investigation. He therefore moved for a committee of seven. Messieurs *Pearson*, *Fessenden*,
Vol. IV. Jan. 1792. H

Kingsley, *Saunders*, *Rice*, *Ely*, and *Wedgery*, were chosen.

Monday, January 16.

Dr. *Jarvis*, Mr. *Tudor*, Dr. *Eustis*, Mr. *Breck*, and Mr. *Wedgery*, were appointed a committee to consider the subject of the balance supposed to be due from the United States to this commonwealth, and the expediency of remonstrating to Congress, on the subject thereof, and report.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of *Harvard*, praying that the petition for building a bridge over the waters between *Boston* and *Cambridge*, might be granted. Read and committed to the committee on that subject.

Mr. *Mason, jun.* Mr. *Gardiner*, Mr. *Fisk*, Mr. *Sprout*, and Mr. *Wheeler*, were appointed a committee to consider and bring in a bill, if necessary, providing what transactions are necessary for debtors, to discharge their promissory notes, and other obligations given for cattle or produce of the earth, when the creditors shall neglect or refuse to appear, or produce said notes or obligations, at the time and places, agreeably to contract.

Tuesday, January 17.

A committee, consisting of Messieurs *Johnson*, *Tyler*, *Taylor*, *Fisk*, and *Nichols*, was chosen to report the most eligible method for the support of teachers of piety, religion and morality within this commonwealth, and how to determine the proper members in each society, chargeable with said support.

A petition was presented by Mrs. *Deborah Gannett*, who served with reputation, as a soldier, three years in the army of the United States, and received an honourable discharge therefrom. This extraordinary woman enlisted as a male, by the name of
Robert

Robert Shurtliffe; and as such did her duty without a stain on her virtue or honour. She only prayed for payment of her arrears; but submitted the circumstances of her services to the consideration of the Legislature.

Several members corroborated the facts stated in the petition, which was committed to a respectable committee.

A representation from the committee for the sale of eastern lands, was read, in which it was stated that there have been sold since the last sitting of the General Court 2,100,000 acres, of these lands; and that there are farther applications for upwards of 2 millions of acres.

Mr. Tudor called the attention of the House to the subject of a repeal of the law prohibiting theatrical exhibitions. After stating the reasons which induced him thus early to rise; he read the law above mentioned; and moved that a committee be appointed to consider the expediency of bringing in a bill for the repeal of it. No person rising on the subject, the question was called for, and put, when the members were, for the committee 37, against it 69.

On the speaker's declaring the vote in the negative, *Mr. Gardiner* rose, and moved for a reconsideration. Some attention he said was due to so respectable a town, as *Boston*, three quarters of the citizens of which, had in two public town meetings voted for the repeal. If on an individual's presenting a petition, or complaining of a grievance, he was sure to have his case committed, he could not he said see the justice of refusing to take into consideration, the request of so large a part of the community. He thought Gentlemen had mistaken the motion, and therefore wished the vote might be reconsidered.

Mr. Wedgery also thought the motion had been misunderstood. He had no idea of refusing to consider the request of so respectable a town as *Boston*, or even the poorest in the commonwealth. The committee, he said was not chosen to bring in a bill to repeal the law. This was quite another thing; but merely to consider of the expediency or in expediency of so

doing. Surely, said he, the house cannot refuse to do this. He therefore seconded *Mr. Gardiner's* motion.

Mr. Breck mentioned that the Legislature last year, had sustained the petition of *Mr. Henry*, of the American company of Comedians, on the same subject; he could not therefore see the propriety or consistency of refusing to commit the present subject.

Dr. Jarvis, called on those who voted against the commitment, to come forward with their reasons therefor. Perhaps, said he, they may be so forcible as to convince me, that it is wrong to commit the subject. If they could demonstrate that the object of the institution was detrimental either to liberty, morality, religion, or the rights of society, he would readily vote with the majority: But until they did this he should still vote as he had done.

Mr. Washburn and several other members mentioning that the motion had been misunderstood, the question of reconsideration was taken, and passed in the affirmative. For it 71. Against it 33.

The subject was then committed to Messieurs *Gardiner, Greenleaf, Hutchborn, Bowers, Flagg, Washburn, and Kingsley*, for to consider and report on.

On motion of *Mr. Thorndike*, a committee was raised to consider the expediency of repealing or altering the law respecting auctioneers. Messieurs *Thorndike, Mayso* and *Dunbar* were appointed.

The committee on the petition of *William Tudor* and others, praying to be incorporated for the purpose of managing a sum of money, received by subscriptions on lives, reported verbally, that the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill for the purpose prayed for.

Wednesday, January 18.

A remonstrance from a number of inhabitants of the town of *Boston*, against the repeal of the law prohibiting stage plays, &c. was read and committed to a committee on that subject.

A petition from a number of persons to build a bridge across *Merrimack River, Salisbury*, was read, and committed to a joint committee of the senate and house.

The

The bill establishing the *Boston Tontine Association*, was read the first time, and Wednesday next assigned for the second reading.

Thursday, January 19.

A committee, consisting of Messieurs Foster, Henshaw, Black, Ely and Wedgery, was raised, to consider and report upon the expediency of granting a bounty, for the encouragement of the culture of silk, and raising of mulberry trees within this state.

A bill to exempt the denomination of christians called *Shakers*, from military duty, was brought in by leave, and read the first time.

The committee on the petition of Deborah Gannett, a Continental Female Soldier, reported a resolve directing the Treasurer to issue his note to her for *thirty four pounds*, and interest from October 23, 1783, for her services in the late war, which was read, accepted and sent up for concurrence.

Friday, January 20.

Mr. Gardiner, chairman of the committee, to whom was referred the instructions of the town of Boston, to their Representatives, to procure a repeal of the law prohibiting theatrical exhibitions, as well as the remonstrance of a number of inhabitants against such repeal, as also the order of the house, to consider the expediency of such repeal, reported verbally, that it was inexpedient to repeal the said law. He observed, that the committee, consisted of seven members—that two were decidedly against the repeal, and that two others who voted against the report, and repeal of that law as at present advised, acknowledged in committee that they were not perfect masters of the subject, not being well acquainted with the whole nature and tendency of stage plays. That himself was decidedly in favour of a repeal of the law, which he considered as an undue restriction of the unalienable rights of the free citizens of this state; and that the other two of the committee were for a repeal also.

Dr. Jarvis then moved, that the house take up the subject matter of the report of that committee, at three o'clock on the next Tuesday after-

noon, which was accordingly ordered.

Dr. Coney moved that a committee be appointed to consider the subject of establishing a college in the district of Maine; and that the bill and other papers touching the subject be sent for down from the Hon. Senate; which motion was agreed to, and Messieurs Parsons, Kingsley, Mason, Ely and Henshaw were appointed.

The committee for considering the expediency of repealing the law for licensing auctioneers, and imposing a duty on them, reported in favour of the repeal, which was negatived by the house.

A memorial was read and committed from the President and Fellows of *Harvard College*, stating their right to convey passengers over *Charles' River*, and praying that said college might be compensated for the loss of the increasing income which would have arisen from that right.

Saturday, January 21.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of *Roxbury*, against building a bridge, over *Charles' River*, was read and committed.

The house proceeded to consider the report of the committee on the petition of *Richard Cranch, Esq.* agent for the inhabitants of the first precinct in *Braintree*, and the vote of the Senate thereon accepting the same, and giving the petitioner leave to bring in a bill accordingly. The question being put whether the house would concur with the Hon. Senate in said vote? it passed in the affirmative.

Monday, January 22.

The new valuation bill was the principal subject of discussion this day. Mr. Hall, of *Medford*, moved that from this bill, that clause should be expunged, which subjects minors to a poll tax. After considerable debate it passed in the affirmative.

Tuesday, January 23.

The new valuation bill was read a second time, and tomorrow is assigned for the third reading.

The Hon. *David Cobb, Esq.* being by indisposition prevented from attending his duty as speaker, the Hon. *John Coffin Jones, Esq.* was elected, and took

took the chair. A committee of five were appointed to inform his Excellency thereof.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House, that they had assigned tomorrow 11 o'clock to come to the choice of a Senator for the county of *Middlesex*, in the room of the *Hon. John Brooks, Esq.* who has resigned.

The report of the committee, on the subject of theatrical exhibitions, being the order of the day, *Mr. Hitchborn* moved, as several of the *Boston* seat were prevented attending the house this afternoon, one by sickness, and another by pressing business, and as the subject ought to undergo a full discussion, that the consideration of the report should be postponed to another day. Several gentlemen spoke on the subject, some for and others against the postponement. It was carried 88 to 44, for a hearing at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

An act in addition to the several acts for the collection of Taxes, was read a second time, and committed for a third reading.

Wednesday, January 25.

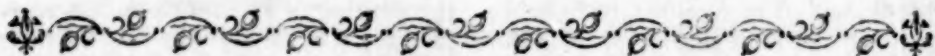
Mr. Parsons was charged with a

message to the *Hon. Senate*, acquainting them that the house were ready to proceed to the choice of a Senator for the county of *Middlesex*, according to assignment; whereupon both houses met together, and proceeded to the choice by ballot, when the *Hon. Isaac Stearns, Esq.* was chosen.

The house proceeded to consider the report of the committee on the petition of *Nathaniel Carter* and others, praying for leave to build a bridge over *Merrimack River*, at *Salisbury*, and the vote of the Senate, accepting the report with amendments. The question for concurrence was lost, and the report recommitted.

The bill for incorporating the *Tontine Association*, was taken up, and read the second time, on which a lengthy debate ensued. Messieurs *William Tudor*, and *John Gardiner*, advocated it. The *Hon. Mr. Bacon* and *T. Davis, Esq.* were in opposition. The debate held till 6 o'clock; when in consequence of the members being incommoded by strangers pressing in upon them, the house adjourned.

[To be continued.]



ABSTRACT of the PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

[Continued from Vol. III, page 777]

LEGISLATURE of the UNION, THIRD SESSION.

Wednesday, November 23.

A REPORT was read from the Secretary of War, on the petitions of the legal representatives of *William Bond* and others, who were officers of the late army, and slain in the service of the United States. Referred to the committee for making compensation to widows, orphans and invalids.

Petitions were read from *Peter Huber*, and *James Pettigrew*, praying the renewal of certificates lost or destroyed. Referred to the Secretary of Treasury.

Sundry other petitions were read, and severally ordered to lie on the table.

A memorial was presented from the people called *Quakers*, in *Virginia*, stating their objections to certain parts of the militia bill. Referred to the committee of the whole house on said bill.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the amendments, reported by the committee of the whole house, to the bill apportioning the representation of the people of the United States, according to the first enumeration.

After some time spent, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading tomorrow.

According to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee

mittee of the whole on the report of the committee of elections, relative to Mr. Pinckney's resignation, and Mr. Mercer's certificate of election in his room, from the executive of the state of Maryland. It was finally resolved, that John Francis Mercer, was duly elected, and had right to his seat, vice William Pinckney, Esq.

Thursday, November 24.

A number of petitions were read, and referred to the heads of departments.

A petition of Henrick Doyor, Geneva distiller in New York, praying that the act for laying a duty on distilled spirits may be so modified and amended, that the duties on foreign geneva, may be augmented, and the home duties reduced. Referred to the Secretary of Treasury for his information.

Mr. Dayton, presented a bill to extend the time limited for the settling the accounts of the United States, with the particular states. Read and referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

Mr. White from the committee, presented a bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes. Read a first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house on Monday next.

The engrossed bill apportioning the representation of the people of the United States, according to the first enumeration, of one representative to 30,000 inhabitants, was read the third time; and on the question being put, it was carried in the affirmative; Yeas 43, Nays 12.

Ordered, that the clerk carry the said bill to the Senate for their concurrence.

According to the order of the day, the house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the committed report relative to James Jackson's petition, complaining of the undue election and return of Anthony Wayne from Georgia. Mr. Muhlenburg in the chair.

After some time the speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Muhlenburg reported, that the committee had taken the report into consideration, and made progress therein.

Resolved, that the house will again tomorrow, take the report into consideration.

Friday, November 25.

Mr. Philip Key, a new member from Maryland, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Wadsworth from the committee, presented a bill for making compensation to widows, orphans and invalids in certain cases. Read a first and second time and committed to a committee of the whole house on Monday next.

William Dolly's petition was read, praying relief in consideration of a wound received in the United States service, during the war. Also a petition of Alice Weir, late relief of the deceased William Kenny, praying to receive the pay due to her said husband, who died in captivity with the enemy, during the war.

A memorial of John Elliott, and Abner Prior, praying farther compensation for their services, as surgeon's mates in the late army of the United States. Referred severally to the Secretary of War to report thereon.

According to the order of the day, the house in committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the report of the select committee, on the contested election of Anthony Wayne.

After some debate on this subject, the committee rose, and reported amendments to the said report which were read, and in part, agreed to.

The several orders of the day were postponed until Monday next.

Monday, November 28.

A bill, for the relief of David Cooke, was read a second time, referred to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day for tomorrow.

The report of the Secretary at War, on the petition of Joel Phelps, praying for a pension, from which he appeared to be precluded by the limitation act, being called up, after considerable debate it was resolved to refer it to a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union.

Mr. Ames presented a petition from the proprietors of the sail cloth manufactory in Boston, praying Congress to make it penal to counterfeit their

their stamps and marks. Referred to the Secretary of state, to examine and report.

The bill, for making compensation to widows, orphans, and invalids in certain cases, was then taken up in committee of the whole. Mr. Muhlenburg in the chair.

The committee proceeded through the major part of the first section, and agreed to the clauses granting sums, equivalent to seven years half pay, to the orphan children of Capt. R. Lewis; the widow of Col. William Douglass; and the orphan children of Major A. Leitch. The same provision was also agreed to, in favour of the widow of Col. O. Roberts, with a proviso, that if any part of the said annuity, has already been paid to her by the state of South Carolina, she shall only receive the balance.

By the next clause, a similar provision was intended for the children of Capt. W. White, whose widow had intermarried, but not until after the expiration of seven years from his death. After a lengthy debate the mother's name was inserted, when the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again tomorrow.

Tuesday, November 29.

Sundry petitions were read and referred to the heads of the different departments.

Mr. Livermore, from the committee for that purpose appointed, brought in a bill for establishing the post offices and post roads of the United States, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Dayton presented a petition from certain persons under the description of refugees from Canada, which was read, and referred to a select committee of three.

The order of the day was then called for, and the house in committee of the whole proceeded on the bill making compensation to widows, orphans and invalids, in certain cases, and having gone through the same with some amendments, a motion for rising was agreed to, and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, November 30.

Several petitions were read, and referred.

The report of the Attorney General, on the judiciary system, was referred to a select committee of five, Messieurs Laurance, Sedgwick, Murray, Kittera, and Madison.

Mr. Goodhue reported a bill concerning the registering or recording of ships and vessels, which was read the first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

Mr. E. Bourne, presented two petitions from the distillers of rum and geneva in providence, praying a repeal of the excise law, which were read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Laurance moved, that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill declarative of the extension of the resolution of Congress of the 24th of August 1786, respecting the claims of the widows and orphans of officers, the act of June 11, 1788, notwithstanding.

The order of the day was then called for, on the bill making compensation to widows, orphans and invalids in certain cases, and after considerable discussion, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Thursday, December 1.

An engrossed bill making compensation to widows, orphans and invalids in certain cases, was read a third time and passed. The latter was altered to read, An act for the relief of widows, orphans, and invalids, and other persons.

The bill sent from the Senate for concurrence relative to the election of the President and Vice President, &c. was read a first time.

A report from the Secretary of War, on the petition of Captain William Campbell, was read and laid on the table.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenburg in the chair, to take into consideration a bill for the relief of David Cook. The bill was reported without amendment.

A clause was introduced by the house, making provision for Capt. William Campbell, and then the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On the motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, resolved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to explain and amend the acts relating to the seven half years pay promised to the widows and orphans of officers who have died in the service of the United States, and of persons who are or have been entitled to pensions as invalids. Messieurs Laurance, Fitzsimons, and Barnwell were appointed the committee.

Mr. Livermore presented a representation of the Legislature of New-Hampshire in favour of invalid pensioners, which was referred to the above committee.

Sundry petitions were presented, read and referred.

Thursday, December 2.

An engrossed bill for the relief of David Cook, was read a third time and passed. Ordered, that the said bill be amended, and that the title be, a bill for the relief of David Cook and Thomas Campbell.

A bill relative to the election of a President and Vice President, of the United States, also declaring the officer, who shall act as President in case of vacancies both of the President and Vice President, was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house on Wednesday next and 100 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Heister presented a petition of the United Brethren, for propagating the gospel among the Indians, praying to be confirmed with titles of certain lands granted them by the United States, which was referred to the committee appointed to bring in a bill for the sale of the vacant lands of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Giles the petition of Nathaniel Lucas was referred to the Secretary of Treasury.

The order of the day being called for, the house went into a committee of the whole, on the appropriation bill for the year 1792, Mr. Muhlenburg in the chair.

This bill is founded on the report of the Secretary of Treasury, November 11, the total appropriations amounting to one million fifty eight thousand two hundred twenty two dollars, eighty one cents and two

thirds. After the clerk had finished reading, considerable debate took place, at the close of which the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. Laurance, ordered that the Treasurer's accounts of the receipts and expenditures of publick monies, laid before the house, be published, and that 300 copies be printed.

Mr. Gerry made a motion to this effect, that on the third Monday of every annual session of Congress, it shall be the duty of every officer entrusted with the application of publick monies, to lay before this house a particular account of the items of such expenditures, &c. which motion was read and laid on the table.

Monday, December 3.

A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Benson, to appoint a committee to report on the erection of an equestrian statue, in honour of General Washington, agreeable to a resolution of Congress in 1783.

In committee of the whole, the appropriation bill was debated and amended. The committee rising, reported the bill to the house, who adopted the same.

Letters from the Secretary of the Treasury and Treasurer of the United States were laid before the house, accompanying several statements of a publick nature.

Tuesday, December 6.

Ordered, that 200 copies, of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of manufactures, be printed.

Messieurs Benson, Gerry and Smith, with such as the Senate may join, were appointed a committee, to report on the most eligible manner to carry into effect the resolution of Congress of August 7, 1783, directing an Equestrian Statue of General Washington to be erected.

Mr. Barnwell moved a resolution to this effect, that within the month of January, in each year, the Secretary of Treasury be directed to lay before this house, a particular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all publick monies, which with two motions of a similar nature,

nature, were referred to a committee of three.

The post office bill, was taken into consideration, in committee of the whole, who reported partial progress and asked leave to sit again.

Wednesday, December 7.

The appropriation bill for 1792 was read a first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Several petitions, on private subjects, were presented and disposed of.

The bill for establishing the post offices and post roads within the United States was again taken into consideration, in a committee of the whole, but not finally completed.

Thursday, December 8.

The appropriation bill for 1792, having passed the house, was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Petitions, on several private subjects, were presented and laid on the table. Also a petition from the quaker societies in Virginia and Maryland, and from the abolition societies in Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, praying Congress to enact laws to abolish the slave trade, &c.

The post office bill underwent farther discussion in committee of the whole. After some time spent thereon, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Friday, December 9.

The speaker communicated to the house a report from the Secretary of state, on the petition of Samuel Breck and others, proprietors of the Boston Duck Manufactory, requesting an exclusive right to affix a particular mark to their manufacture. The report proposes that the subject should be provided for by a general regulation. Read and laid on the table.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, with the bill apportioning the Representatives of the people of the United States according to the first enumeration. Passed with amendments, in which they request the concurrence of the house.

The principal amendment is, to increase the ratio of representation from thirty to thirty three thousand.

In committee of the whole on the post office bill. The subject was farther discussed; several motions for additional routs were made; lengthy debates ensued; some of the motions were rejected and others agreed to.

The committee rose and reported progress.

Monday, December 12.

Read a report of the Secretary of Treasury, on the petition of George Webb, late a receiver of Continental taxes, in the state of Virginia, praying compensation for services, and indemnification for a sum of money of which he had been robbed.

Two petitions from a number of the inhabitants of Northumberland county, against the duty on spirits distilled from articles the growth of the United States, were read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Several other petitions were read and referred to the Secretary at War.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the appropriation bill, were taken into consideration.

A motion to agree to the first amendment, which is to increase the ratio from 30 to 33 thousand, occasioned a lengthy debate, which continued until past three o'clock, when the house adjourned.

Tuesday, December 13.

Several petitions were read and referred to the Secretary at War.

A petition from I. F. Amelung, proprietor of a glass manufactory in the state of Maryland, praying the protection of government, was read and laid on the table.

A memorial of the Illinois and Wabash land companies, was presented by Mr. Hartley, and referred to a select committee of three.

A message was received from the President by Mr. Secretary Lear, communicating a plan of the city, laid out as the permanent seat of the United States.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the house, that they have passed a bill for the relief of David Cook, and Thomas Campbell, with amendments.

The amendments of the Senate to the representation bill, were again taken into consideration. After some debate

debate respecting order, the house went into a committee of the whole, on those amendments.

A motion by Mr. Sedgwick, to amend the first amendment, by striking out *one* after the word Delaware, for the

purpose of inserting two, was negatived.

The question for agreeing to the first amendment, was lost, 38 to 30.

The other amendment was merely literal, and agreed to.

(To be continued.)

The GAZETTE.

SUMMARY of FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TURKEY.

CERTAIN intelligence is received, that the two rebel Beys, Ibrahim and Murat, have made themselves masters of the capital of Egypt, without any resistance on the part of the Pacha.

The Governour, sent by the Ottoman court, having arrived at Aleppo, with 2000 troops, has been obliged to evacuate the post, after an engagement of three days with the inhabitants.

The plague raged at Constantinople, on the 10th of September with accumulating fury. The number of persons destroyed is estimated at 200,000.

Peace is absolutely concluded between the Dey of Algiers and the court of Spain.

R U S S I A.

The Empress has received a most affectionate address from the French Refugees at Brussels, &c. and sent them in return two hundred thousand roubles.

The expense of the war between Austria, Russia, and the Porte, is estimated at the following, Austria 400 millions of florins; Russia 200 millions of roubles; the Porte 250 millions of Piastrés. The Imperialists have lost 130,000 soldiers, Catherine 200,000, and Achmet about the same number. Total 530,000 men.

The death of Prince Potemkin, deprives the Empress of a most faithful Counsellor, and experienced general.

P O L A N D.

Very warm debates lately took place in the polish Diet at Warsaw, occasioned by a proposed revision of the administrative commissions, part of which were for the crown, and part

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for the Duchy of Lithuania. The King, and his party, as usual, triumphed over all opposition. Several articles were at length agreed to, which equally favour the crown of Poland, and the Duchy of Lithuania.

S W E D E N.

A printed paper has been distributed at Stockholm, one of which the King found under his seat, and of which the following is a copy.

"The Swedish nation will not go to war against the French nation: The law only permits our Assembly to make an offensive war; thy oath only obliges thee to lead its troops for the service of the nation; and it is only in this service, that we will fight against who ever offers to offend or transgress the laws, and are any wise deficient in discharging their duty."

P R U S S I A.

Our Monarch received the notification of the French King's acceptance of the constitution, with cold formality, and has returned an answer, in the true St. James's style.

The ceremony of his royal highness the Duke of York's marriage, was conducted as follows.

At 6 o'clock, all persons of the blood royal assembled in gala, at the apartments of the Dowager Queen, where the diamond crown was put on the head of the Princess Frederica. The Generals, Ministers, Ambassadors, and high nobility, assembled in the white hall.

Immediately after it struck seven o'clock the Duke of York led the princess, his spouse, whose train was carried by four ladies of the court, preceded by the gentlemen of the chamber,

chamber, and the court officers of state through all the parade apartments, into the white hall. After them went the king, queen, prince Lewis of Prussia, and the reigning queen; the hereditary prince of Orange, with princesses Wilhelmina; prince Henry with the hereditary Statholders; prince Wilhelm, with princesses Augusta; the duke of Weimar with the spouse of prince Henry; the reigning duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, with the princesses hereditary of Brunswick.

In the white hall, a canopy of crimson velvet was erected, and also a crimson velvet sofa for the marriage ceremony. When the young couple had placed themselves under the canopy before the sofa, and the royal family stood round them, the upper Counsellor of the consistory, Mr. Sack, made a speech in German. This being over, rings were exchanged, and the illustrious couple kneeling on the sofa, were married according to the rights of the reformed church. The whole ended with a prayer; and twelve guns placed in the garden firing three rounds, the benediction was given. After which the new married couple received the congratulations of the royal family, and then returned in the same order to the apartments, where the royal family and all persons present, sat down to card tables; after which the whole court, high nobility, and the ambassadors, sat down to supper.

The supper was served at six tables. The first was placed under a canopy of crimson velvet, and the victuals served in gold dishes and plates.

Lieut. General Bornstedt, and Count Brohl, had the honour to carve, without being seated.

The other five tables, at which sat the Generals, Ministers, Ambassadors, all the officers of the court, and the high nobility, were served in other apartments.

During supper musick continued playing in the galleries of the first hall, which immediately began when the company entered the hall.

At the desert, the royal table was served with a beautiful set of china, made in the Berlin manufactory.

Supper being over the whole assem-

bly repaired to the white hall, where trumpet, timbrel, and other musick was playing. The flambeau dance was begun, at which the ministers of state carried the torches.

The new couple were attended to their apartments by the reigning queen, and the queen Dowager.

The Duke of York wore the English uniform, and the princess Frederica was dressed in a suit of drap d'argent, pointed with diamonds.

The Margrave of Anspach illuminated his palace.

We have received authentick advices from Sweden, that the Dey of Algiers, has declared war against that kingdom.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, has made some magnificent presents at the Court of Prussia, and presented to his tradesmen in England, what is still more acceptable, the payment of their long due bills.

The Royal Academy of Berlin, have elected the king of Poland, an honorary member of that institution.

I T A L Y.

At Tano in Italy, a town in the ecclesiastical territory, a very serious insurrection took place on the 8th of September last. The nobility exempted from paying taxes, have there the monopoly of corn. The people to the amount of 30,000, opposed this monopoly, and elated with a view of their own strength, demanded an equality of rights and conditions.

The government unable to oppose them, was obliged to transmit their petition to Rome, and the papal court granted the equality of rights with respect to taxes.

The people evacuated the citadel, which they had seized upon, on the faith of this conclusion, and the promise of a general amnesty; but observing that troops were assembling from all parts, they took possession of the ramparts, and on being menaced by the troops, they turned the cannon upon the town. Affairs were not settled, when the last dispatches came away.

Mr. Semonville, the French Ambassador at Genoa, has put over his gate, a design, representing France embracing the Genius of Liberty.

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The people went in crowds to see it. The Senate was alarmed, but unwilling to do any thing rashly in their public capacity, they contented themselves with recommending to the nobility, not to dine with the Ambassador.

An insurrection has taken place at Turin, between the troops in garrison, and some of the police guards, which was appeased by complying with the demand of the troops.

HOLLAND.

The American Funds are much sought after in this country; many have sold out largely in our funds, to purchase in those of the Americans, at 120 per cent.

Verlem, the bookseller at Amsterdam, who has been confined for several weeks in prison, on account of publishing a satirical piece against the stadtholder, is condemned to be publicly whipped and branded, and to be imprisoned for the space of twenty five years.

GERMANY.

Two private soldiers, at Vienna, who expressed some severe reflections, on the late peace with the Turks, were condemned to run the gantelope, but the regiment charged with the execution, threw down their whips and refused to obey the orders.

The Milanese who pay very high taxes, have demanded of the Emperor, that the greater part of these taxes should at least be expended among them; and desired that the troops who receive the money should be quartered there. The Emperor has promised to send them sixteen regiments.

The French emigrants who were at Mentz, received a message from the prince of Conde, requesting them to repair to him at Worms; but on their arrival in that city, he was not to be found, having set off for Aischaffenburg. By the despair and sadness visible among these foreigners, it is imagined that the object for which Mr. Conde desired their attendance, was to communicate to them the bad news of the acceptance of the French constitution by the King; which destroyed every hope of succour from foreign powers, to restore the ancient

form of government, and enable them to return to their country.

The states of Brabant have shaken off their allegiance to the Duchy, and their contempt of superior jurisdiction has induced the Emperor as Duke of Brabant, to order their seditious and refractory decrees to be torn out of the council books. The whole country is in a state of ferment.

The acknowledgment of the National Flag of France, is at least indicative that Leopold does not determine to go to war with that power.

PORTUGAL.

Of the corps Diplomatique in Portugal, none support a more elegant style than Col. Humphries, the Resident from the United States, and in his attention to his countrymen none can exceed him. All his domesticks are Americans; his state coach was made at Philadelphia, and is drawn by four beautiful American horses. His Excellency is shortly to be married to an accomplished young lady, at Lisbon, with an immense fortune.

Several Frenchmen, who had caused to be translated into the Portuguese language, some pieces favoring the cause of liberty, were lately put on board a vessel, and remanded to their own country.

SPAIN.

Don Barcelo has received his sailing orders, to attack the maritime towns of the Emperor of Morocco, who among other demands, insists on the delivery of Grenada to him with five millions of piastres; and one of the Spanish ports in the Mediterranean.

The Supreme council of Castile, have published a new and severe edict against the introduction of any French political papers, into the dominions of Spain; and recommended the vigorous execution of said decree to all the clergy throughout the realm.

On the 4th of October, a fire broke out in the royal prison at Madrid, which consumed the building. The prisoners to the number of 210 were saved.

Two of our Frigates, the Florentine and Pearl, have captured and carried into port, the British merchant ship, Friendship, Captain Wrights,

Wrights, bound to Mogadore, with arms and ammunition.

F R A N C E.

The king has addressed a most affectionate letter to his subjects at large, in which he exhorts them to remain peaceably industrious at home, and warns them against the evil consequences of emigration.

The National Assembly have passed a vote of thanks to the king of Great Britain, Lord Effingham, and the assembly of Jamaica, for their generous conduct in assisting the planters of St. Domingo.

Mr. Collot d'Herbois has gained the prize of 25 Louis d'ors, offered by the Jacobins for the best patriotick Almanack. He has divided the sum received, among his brethren in distress.

Mirabeau having died insolvent, the nation pay his funeral expenses.

Mr. Montmorin appeared before the National Assembly, in obedience to their orders, to inform them how the king's acceptance of the constitution, had been received by foreign powers.

The letters written in answer to the king's notifications by the Emperor, the kings of England and Denmark, by the States General of Holland, by the republick of Geneva, by the electors of Treves and Saxony, and by the Dukes Deux Ponts and Brunswick, simply wish the welfare of the king of France and his subjects.

The elector of Treves, says formally, that as to any thing else he has nothing to say.

The king of Spain, declares in plain terms, that Louis was not free when he accepted the constitution.

The king of Sweden refused to receive the packet which was officially sent him, and he assigned as the motive of his refusal, his royal will and pleasure.

The Empress of Russia, the court of Rome, the king of Sardinia, the queen of Portugal, the Swiss Cantons and the elector of Mayence, have not yet returned any answer.

The National Assembly of France have just passed a decree, which com-

mands the return of the king's eldest brother within three months, or that he forfeits all future title to the regency.

Mr. de Montier late Ambassador from the court of France to the United States, is appointed to succeed Mr. de Montmorin, as Secretary of Foreign affairs. This gentleman has projected a scheme to pay the debt due from the United States in produce.

Louis the XVith, has commanded his Ambassador to demand an answer from the court of Sweden, to his letter that notifies the acceptance of the constitution; and if it is refused to quit the kingdom.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Revolution Society met at the London tavern, to commemorate the revolution of 1688. Thomas Walker, Esq. of Manchester, was in the chair, and at 4 o'clock, about 250 sat down to dinner. Several foreigners, and members of the late National Assembly, were present. Also Dr. Priestley, Dr. Kippis, Mr. Paine and others. When the latter Gentleman's health was drank he gave the following extraordinary toast, a Revolution to all the world.

FRENCH WEST INDIES.

According to the accounts taken at Cape Francois in 1789, the total number of slaves, men, women, and children in the ten parishes now revolted, was 68,664. From this number, if we deduct two thirds for old men, women and children, there will remain capable of acting offensively 22,888. There have been killed or wounded in the several engagements 4000, which will reduce the number to 18,888. From these again we must deduct 4000 more who have returned or are returning to their masters. The number we have actually to cope with is 14,888. And of this number there are at least one half without arms. Of the 68,664 negroes that have revolted 30,000 may be deemed lost. Their total value is 75 millions of livres.

The losses incurred from the destruction of 172 sugar works, is reckoned at 111,800,000 livres. The losses

losses in buildings, produce and the cattle on 936 coffee plantations is 131,400,000 livres. Villages, cotton and indigo plantations, cattle,

buildings &c. upon them are estimated at 6,400,000 livres. Total loss 324,600,000 livres.

DOMESTICK CHRONICLE.

GEORGIA.

THE Legislature of Georgia, have declared the election of Anthony Wayne illegal; and ordered articles of impeachment to be preferred against Judge Osborne, for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Governor Telfair in his address to the Legislature, makes the following observations.

"By virtue of a clause in the appropriation act of December 10, 1790, I appointed three persons who proceeded to the Rocky landing, and after remaining there for some time, reported, that no commissioners from the Creeks had appeared, nor was there any prospect of their coming forward; at the same time, they made mention of a Mr. Hitch, whom the Secretary of war, thus speaks of, "as a military officer of the United States, who is with Mr. M'Gillivray to urge the delivery of the prisoners, and to run the boundaries," and the said commissioners state, that Mr. Hitch having appeared before them, avoided to give any satisfactory account of his mission, but set out for Philadelphia; in consequence of which, I recalled the commissioners."

NORTH CAROLINA.

Some particular parts of the Congressional treaty, is not greatly admired by the Georgians, who have resolved to investigate it, in general assembly.

On Monday the 5th December, his Excellency Alexander Martin, Esq. met both houses of Legislature in general assembly convened. The great objects recommended to them, are an attention to the agriculture and manufactures of the state. The raw materials of hemp, cotton and silk are mentioned as most congenial to the climate and soil of North Carolina. The internal navigation of Roanoke, Neus and Cape Fear rivers, are also spoken of.

VIRGINIA.

The Legislature of Virginia have passed a law for investing certain persons, with powers to set on foot a lottery for raising the sum of £4000, at ten per cent. deduction. The objects of this lottery are to promote, and disseminate a minute knowledge of the southern parts of the United States of America, from Philadelphia to the Gulph of Mexico, and from the Atlantick to the Mississippi.

The citizens of Petersburg and Richmond Virginia, are taking measures for the establishment of a state bank, in that commonwealth.

As Mr. Charles Turnbull, was on his way from Richmond to Petersburg, he was overtaken by a man on horseback, who after riding with him a short distance, went on before; having come to a patch of woods, the man without any provocation, shot Mr. Turnbull down, and then rode off with his saddle bags.

The friends of General Butler, and Col. Oldham, have made a spirited demand, that General Authur St. Clair, shall wipe off the aspersions, which his letter has thrown on the memory of the dead.

The General Assembly of Virginia adjourned on the 19th of December. During their session they passed 78 acts, among which are an act to authorize Francis Thornton, to build a toll bridge across Rappahannock River. And some others to promote the internal navigation of the state.

WESTERN TERRITORY.

The Indians who defeated St. Clair, may be computed at a body of 3000 warriors. They were composed of almost every tribe from the Miami to the Mississippi. Their commander in chief was one of the Messifago Indians, who had been in the British service last war. After the Americans began their retreat, he told the troops they had

had killed enough, and led them back to plunder the camp.

Col. Brandt was not in the action as reported, but is friendly to the United States.

The commanding officer at Fort Franklin, has requested for all the women and invalids to be moved, and required a reinforcement of a subaltern and thirty men, with five months provisions, as he expects an immediate attack, by the hostile Indians.

It is said, that Generals Scott and Wilkinson, arrived at Fort Washington with fifteen volunteers only. The people could not be prevailed upon to turn out, as they declared that no encouragement was offered by Congress.

Major Hamtramck of the first United States regiment, who was arrested by Col. Drake for not marching his regiment into the rear of our retreating army, has been tried and honorably acquitted.

Piomingo, or the Mountain Leader, has arrived in camp, with five scalps.

Adjutant Burges, after receiving the first shot, fought on with gallantry. A second proved mortal; and at the same moment, a female who was passionately attached to him, fell by his side.

General St. Clair, is now on his way to the seat of Government; orders having been given to escort him through the wilderness.

M A R Y L A N D.

Mr. Peter Zacharie of Baltimore, has invented a machine, patented by Congress, by which a single man, by walking in a hollow wheel, will raise a spoonful, containing a ton of mud, whilst another spoon by the same operation goes down to take in the like quantity. He has also invented an easy method of discharging mud from a scow, on a wharf or other places, by means of a small addition to the common construction of that species of vessel, and by which a single man will empty it in a minute.

The visitors and governors of St. John's college, have resolved to elect a vice principal of said college at the quarterly meeting in May. The vice principal is to receive a salary

of three hundred and fifty pounds, current money, dollars rated at $\frac{7}{8}$, and paid quarterly. All persons desirous of, and qualified for the office, are to apply to Mr. Charles Carroll, Mr. Charles Wallace, or Mr. Alexander Contee Hanson, all of the city of Annapolis. The fundamental laws of St. John's College, prohibit all preference on account of religious tenets or opinions.

D E L A W A R E.

We hear from Seneca, Montgomery county, that a murder of a most shocking nature has been committed, on the bodies of Mr. Joseph Ward and his wife. The perpetrator of this infernal act, is supposed to have been a black fellow, that lived in the house; and who after the family had retired to rest, and all was dark and silent, got up, and with an axe, killed them both. He then took a chunk of fire, and threw it among a quantity of tow in the garret, where it kindled in a very short time. The little daughter had the good fortune to escape, and the negro is now lodged in Montgomery goal.

We hear from Pennsylvania, that the number of persons, who have arrived in that state, in the course of the last year, with a view to become settlers, amount to 2,740.

P E N N S Y L V A N I A.

The President of the United States has been presented with a box elegantly mounted with silver, and made of the celebrated oak tree, that sheltered Sir William Wallace, after his defeat at the battle of Falkirk, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, by Edward the first. This magnificent curiosity is from the Earl of Buchan, by the hands of Mr. Archibald Robertson. The box was presented to the Earl of Buchan, by the goldsmith's company, from whom his Lordship requested and obtained leave, to make it over to a man, whom he deemed more deserving of it than himself, and the only man in the world to whom he thought it due. General Washington at his demise, is to give it to the most worthy.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia society for promoting agriculture, Samuel Powell, Esq. was elected President,

ident, and Timothy Pickering, Esq. Secretary.

The legislature of Pennsylvania, have passed the following vote. That in commemoration of the important services rendered to his country by George Washington, that there be procured at the publick expense, a full length portrait painting, and marble bust, expressive of the person, and as far as possible, characteristick of his talents, and that the said painting and bust be deposited wherever the legislature shall deem expedient.

The Pennsylvania hospital, having been found inadequate to the two fold purpose of accomodating sick and mad persons, it has been proposed to erect a house, near the hospital, for the exclusive use of such as are deprived of their reason.

MASSACHUSETTS.

His Excellency the Governour has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Francis Dana, Esq. of Cambridge, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of this Commonwealth.

The Hon. Joshua Thomas, Esq. of Plymouth, is nominated to be Judge of Probates, for the county of Plymouth in the room of Joseph Cushing, Esq. deceased.

On Monday the 23d, a fire broke out at the north part of Boston, and from the height it had got to before it was discovered and the extreme inclemency of the weather, threatened destruction to a considerable part of the town: But such was the uncommon activity of the inhabitants, aided by the generous and friendly exertions of our brethren of Charleston and Roxbury, that the fire was subdued with the loss of two houses only.

The Rev. Dr. Willard has been elected an honorary member of the London Medical Society.

We hear from Bridgewater, that the house of one Mr. Spencer caught fire, and was in flames before it was discovered. Mr. Spencer being gone from home, Mrs. Spencer took one of the children, and ran through the flames to the door, leaving four other children, and an elderly lady, Mrs. Crawford, to perish in the flames. The life of Mrs. Spencer and child are despaired of.

MARRIAGES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Boston*, Dr. Isaac Green, to Miss Nancy Barrett; Mr. Daniel Wild, to Mrs. Bryant; Mr. Benjamin Faxon, to Miss Rebecca Stone; Mr. John Prince, to Mrs. Sarah Lobdell; Mr. Isaac Smith, to Miss Prudence Newell; Mr. Nathaniel Freeman, to Miss Sukey Nye; Mr. Thomas Wheeler, jun. to Miss Marcy Riggs; Constant Freeman, Esq. to Mrs. Susannah Palfrey.—*Lancaster*, Mr. John Amory, jun. to Miss Catherine Willard.—*Portland*, Samuel Colby, to Miss Sally Morse.—*Longmeadow*, Mr. Elkanah Williams to Miss Polly Burt.—*Mablehead*, Mr. Elkanah Watson, to Mrs. Glover.—*Salem*, Col. John Page, to Miss Esther Mackay.—*New Salem*, Mr. David Larned, to Miss Sukey Fairbanks; *Hopkinton*, Rev. Nathaniel Howe, to Miss Olive Jones.—*Roxbury*, Mr. Aaron Davis, to Miss Thodah Williams.—*Beverly*, Larkin Thorndike, Esq. to Mrs. Jewett.—*Dedham*, Rev. Samuel Shuttlesworth, to Miss Ames.—*Andover*, Mr. John Pitcher, to Miss Elizabeth Jordan.—*Cambridge*, Mr. Samuel Manning, to Miss Sarah Woods; Mr. William Watson, to Miss Katy Lopez.—*Weymouth*, Mr. Charles Leach, to Miss Betsey Humphreys.—*Portland*, Mr. William Pratt, to Miss Polly Foster.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Mr. Ebenezer H. Williams, to Miss Anna Smith; Nathaniel Symmonds, Esq. to Miss Betsey Blanchard.

VERMONT.—Col. Oliver Gallup, to Miss Bethiah Homer.

CONNECTICUT.—Mr. Edwards Ely, to Miss Rachel Peck.

NEW YORK.—Mr. John Douglass, to Miss Sarah Cannon; Dr. Richard Perkins, to Miss Eliza Nichols; Mr. John Wyncoop, to Miss Margaret Janfon.

RHODE ISLAND.—Mr. Nathaniel Tripp, to Miss Penelope Rodman; Capt. William Page, to Miss Patience Treadwell; Ashur Robbins, Esq. to Miss Mary Ellery.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Philadelphia*, Capt. Benjamin Hodgdon, to Miss Heselstine; Dr. Marshall Spring, to Mrs. Mary Binney.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Boston*, Mr. John Rogers; Mr. William Williams, 44; Mrs. Mary Savage, 45; Miss Elizabeth Minot; Master John Shimmins, 5; Mr. John Codman, 72; Mrs. Hannah Connor; Mrs. Elizabeth Alker; Mr. James Huyman; Miss Abigail Prince, 23; Mrs. Martha Payne, 78; Mrs. Sarah Hayman, 42; Mrs. Susannah Renken; Mrs. Sarah Brown; Mr. Jonathan Belcher, 27; Mrs. Hannah Fenno, 80; Mr. Samuel Webb, 59; Mr. Isaac Pierce, 69; Mrs. Lydia Bayley, 42; Mrs. Bill, 61.—*Amesbury*, Mr. Jeremiah Hebbirt, 30.—*New-Brain-tree*, Mr. Harden Penniman.—*Beverly*, Mr. Josiah Trow, 88.—*Charlestown*, Miss W. Brigden, 26; Mr. William Soden Hastings; Mrs. Lydia Hastings; Mr. Thomas Edes, 54.—*Dorchester*, Mr. William Blackman, 22.—*Falmouth*, Mr. Samuel Gookin, 73.—*Salem*, Mr. John Ropes, 98; Mr. Samuel Billing; Capt. Jonathan Tucker.—*Roxbury*, Mr. Joseph Curtis, 70.—*Ipswich*, Nathaniel Dodge, 35.—*Worcester*, Capt. Palmer Gould-

ing, 69.—*Leicester*, Mr. Waite, 90.—*Malden*, Miss Abigail Howard, 38.—*Newburyport*, Capt. John Stone.—*Taunton*, Mrs. Lydia Elliott, 100.—*Plymouth*, Mrs. Martha Hedge, 38.—*Topsfield*, Mrs. Sally Emerson.—*Reading*, Mr. Sam. Herrick.—*Scarborough*, Mr. Samuel Small, 73.

CONNECTICUT.—Mr. Samuel Preston, 19; Mrs. Abigail Phillips; Mr. Moses Burr, 77; Mr. Ralph Pomeroy, 20; Mr. Henry Booth; Mrs. Elizabeth Humphreys, 68; Mrs. Abigail Cotton, 49; Mr. Amos Hinsdale, 82; Mrs. Robinson; Mr. William Young, 90; Mrs. Sarah Gibbs, 32; Col. Joseph Wooster.

NEWHAMPSHIRE.—Miss Fanny Woolson, 17; Mrs. Lydia Gilman, 56; Mrs. Mary Pickering.

RHODEISLAND.—Mr. Joseph Hopkins, 18; Mrs. Hannah Belknap, 90; Mrs. Sarah Badger; Miss Betsey Gladding, 21; Capt. Ambrose Page, 67; Miss Lydia Stillwell, 35.

NORTHCAROLINA.—Mrs. Dorothy Burges, 90.

NEWYORK.—Mrs. Deborah Smith, 23; Hon. Peter Schuyler.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, for JANUARY, 1792.

D.	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Daily Mean.	Wind.	Weather.
	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.			
1	30 13	30 05	29 91	25	35	33	31	NE.	Haz. Cl. Snow.
2	29 75	29 64	29 59	27	32 5	32	30 5	N.	Misty, Cloudy.
3	45	45	52	35	45	38 5	39 5	SW. NW.	Fair.
4	62	71	94	36	38	29 5	34 5	W.	Fair.
5	96	85	52	20	31	31	27 3	W.	Fair, Hazy.
6	26	37	66	27 5	24	12 5	21 3	W.	Fair.
7	79	79	79	5	12 5	12	9 8	W.	Fair, Hazy.
8	76	69	62	7	21	21	16 3	W.	Cloudy, Hazy.
9	74	79	91	15	19	11	15	W.	Fair.
10	97	95	98	3 5	15 5	8	9	W.	Fair.
11	30 02	98	95	4	15	12	10 3	W.	Fair.
12	29 87	76	59	7	20	19 5	15 5	NW.	Fair, Snow.
13	29 00	28 85	05	32	29	21	27 3	NE. SE. S.	Snow, Cloudy.
14	20	29 24	33	17 5	26	17	20 2	SW.	Fair.
15	46	51	64	19	32 5	21	24 2	W.	Fair.
16	65	65	72	13 5	26 5	14	18	W.	Hazy, Fair.
17	77	75	75	10	24	12	15 3	W.	Fair.
18	78	75	55	3	20 5	15	12 8	W.	Fair, Hazy, Snow.
19	28 92	28 89	10	20	16	11	15 7	NW.	Snow, Cloudy.
20	29 22	29 16	14	12	25	22	19 7	W. SW.	Fair, Hazy.
21	35	42	54	8 5	17 5	10	12	W. SW.	Fair.
22	60	55	61	4	7	-2.	3	W.	Clou. Hazy, Fair.
23	80	82	82	-11.	1	-3.5	-4.5	NW. W.	Fair.
24	72	68	66	-2.	17	9 5	8 2	SW. W.	Fair.
25	69	72	85	4 5	22	12	12 8	W. NW.	Fair.
26	88	85	86	3	17	12	10 7	NW.	Fair.
27	89	89	96	3 5	15 5	8	9	NW.	Fair.
28	30 02	30 04	30 04	10	24	22	18 7	NW.	Cloudy, Snow, nt.
29	06	07	11	20	28	12 5	20 2	NW.	Cloudy, Fair.
30	18	16	10	9	29	26	21 3	NW.	Fair, Hazy, Cloudy.
31	29 74	29 38	29 17	33	38	38	36 5	E. S.	Snow, Rain, Fair

Mean of the Month, 18 1